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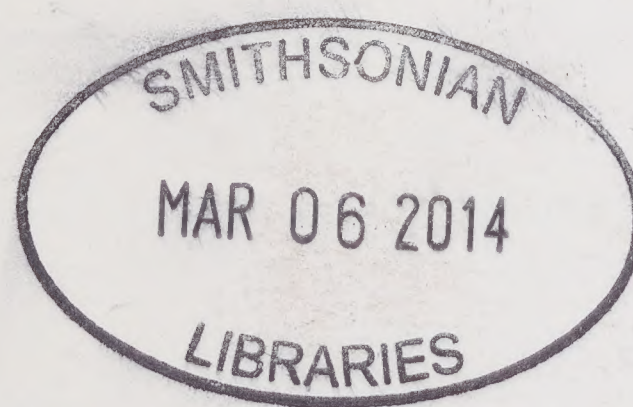
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15 dicembre 2013



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SOCIETÀ ENTOMOLOGICA ITALIANA via Brigata Liguria 9 Genova

Giuseppe Fabrizio TURRISI

***Pristaulacus barbeyi* (Ferrière, 1933), new to Iberian Peninsula
(Hymenoptera Aulacidae)**

Riassunto: *Pristaulacus barbeyi* (Ferrière, 1933), nuovo per la Penisola Iberica (Hymenoptera Aulacidae).

Viene riportata per la prima volta la presenza di *Pristaulacus barbeyi* (Ferrière, 1933) nella Penisola Iberica sulla base di un esemplare raccolto nel Nord della Spagna (Asturias, Castanedo del Monte), conservato presso il Natural History Museum, London.

Abstract: The occurrence of *Pristaulacus barbeyi* (Ferrière, 1933) in Iberian Peninsula is reported for the first time on the basis of one female specimen collected in North Spain (Asturias, Castanedo del Monte), stored in the Natural History Museum, London.

Resumen: *Pristaulacus barbeyi* (Ferrière, 1933), nuevo para la Península Iberica (Hymenoptera Aulacidae).

Se cita por primera vez la presencia de *Pristaulacus barbeyi* (Ferrière, 1933) en la Península Iberica, en base al estudio de una hembra capturada en norte de España (Asturias, Castanedo del Monte) y depositada en el Natural History Museum, London.

Key words: Hymenoptera, Aulacidae, *Pristaulacus barbeyi*, Iberian Peninsula, first record.

INTRODUCTION

The Evaniomorph family Aulacidae comprises 243 extant species belonging to two genera (Turrisi *et al.*, 2009), *Aulacus* Jurine, 1807, with 77 species, and *Pristaulacus* Kieffer, 1900 (including the former *Panaulix* Benoit, 1984), with 166 species. Both genera are represented in all zoogeographic regions, except Antarctica, and *Aulacus* not known from Afrotropics (Kieffer, 1912; Hedicke, 1939; Smith, 2001; Turrisi, 2004; Turrisi *et al.*, 2009). In the Palaearctics, 32 species have been recorded so far, 7 *Aulacus* and 25 *Pristaulacus* (Turrisi, 2007, 2011; Turrisi *et al.*, 2009; Turrisi & Konishi, 2011; Turrisi & Watanabe, 2011), of which only four presently recorded from Iberian Peninsula (Turrisi, 2007).

Aulacids are parasitoids of wood-boring Hymenoptera (Xiphydriidae) and especially Coleoptera (mostly Cerambycidae and Buprestidae) employing a koinobiont endophagous strategy (Skinner & Thompson, 1960; Deyrup, 1984; Jennings & Austin, 2004). Due to this particular biology, aulacids are not easily observed in their natural habitats and they are not frequently collected by most of the usual collecting methods. As consequence, many species are known from a few specimens or only one.

The present note deals with the record of an interesting *Pristaulacus*-species which has been resulted new to Iberian Peninsula.

***Pristaulacus barbeyi* (Ferrière, 1933) (Figs. 1-7)**

Odontaulacus Barbeyi Ferrière, 1933: 141 (♀, ♂).

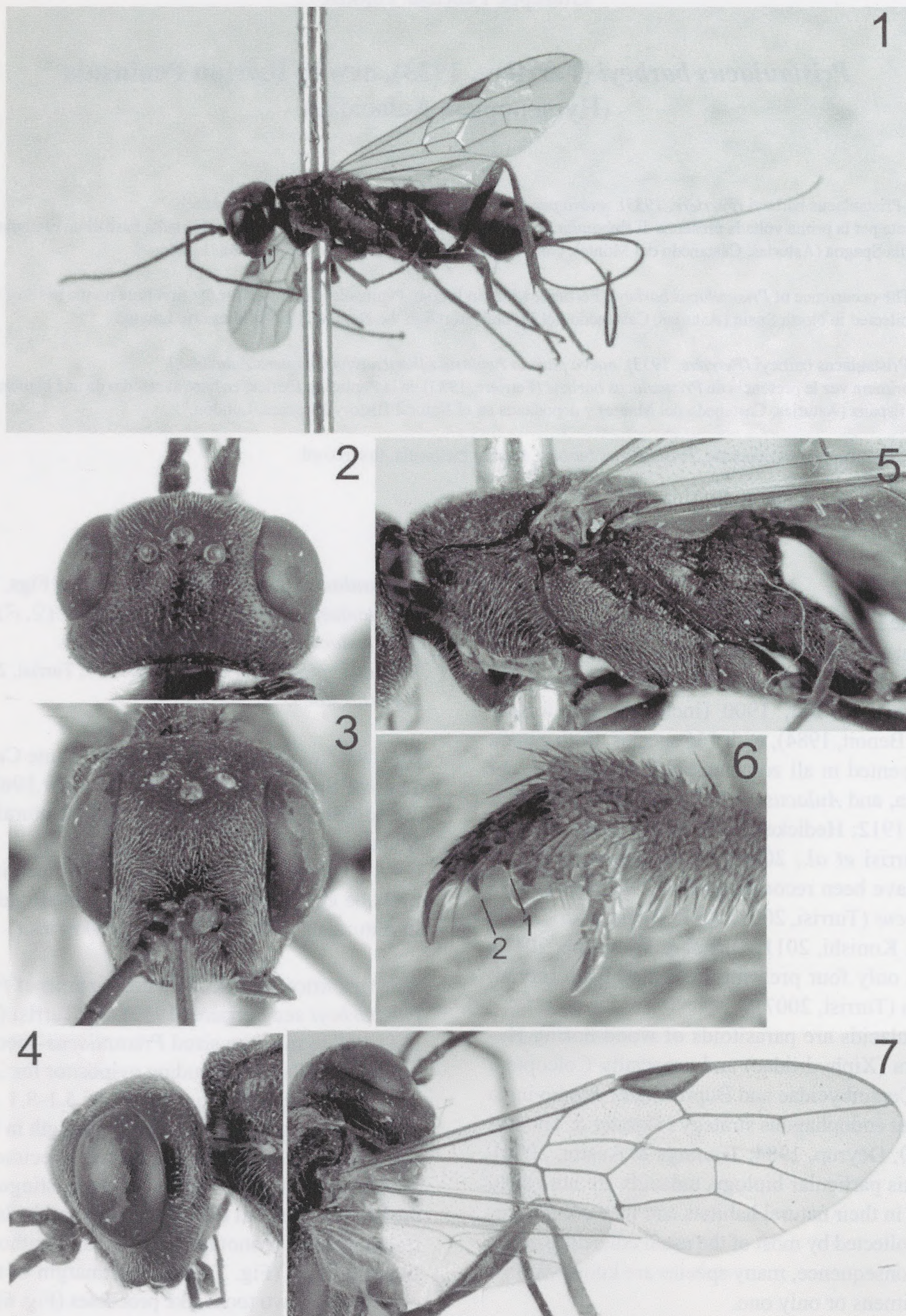
Odontaulacus barbeyi: Hedicke, 1939: 21.

Pristaulacus barbeyi: Smith, 2001: 279; Turrisi, 2007; Turrisi *et al.*, 2009.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. 1 ♀ labelled: Monte Castanedo, Laureia, Spain/Exp. 683, Date 13-15.9.1969, Frank Wilson/Sp III/C.I.E. Coll. A. 3399 (Natural History Museum, London).

The locality mentioned in the original label must be correctly intended as Castanedo del Monte, in Asturias, North Spain, about 500 m a.s.l.

IDENTIFICATION. For detailed descriptions of *Pristaulacus barbeyi* see Ferrière (1933) and Turrisi (2007). It is a small to medium sized *Pristaulacus*-species, with length of the body (excluding ovipositor for ♀) of 6.7-11.8 mm and fore wing length of 5.1-8.1 mm; the ovipositor length is 1.3 x fore wing length in the holotype, but it is variable among the specimens from Turkey (Turrisi, 2007). It is readily distinguished by the narrow occipital carina, the shape of the lateroven-tral margin of pronotum, rounded and without tooth-like processes (Fig. 5), the inner margin of the tarsal claw bearing two tooth-like processes (Fig. 6), and the short and stocky petiole (Fig. 5). Among the Palaearctic *Pristaulacus* it is most similar to the Eastern Palaearctic *P. kostylevi* (Alekseyev, 1986), but it could



Figs. 1-7. *Pristaulacus barbeyi* (Ferrière, 1933) ♀ from Spain (Asturias, Castanedo del Monte) preserved in the Natural History Museum, London. 1, Habitus, lateral view; 2, head dorsal view; 3, head frontal view; 4, head lateral view; 5, mesosoma, lateral view; 6, tarsal claw (the numbers indicate the two tooth-like processes on inner margin); 7, wings.

be distinguished by the shape and sculpture of the head (Figs. 2-4), the rounded anterior margin of the mesoscutum (Fig. 5) (acute, lamelliform and upwards directed in *P. kostylevi*), and the shape of the hind coxa (Turrisi, 2007).

DISTRIBUTION. Algeria, Morocco, Greece, Turkey (Ferrière, 1933; Turrisi, 2007). New to Iberian Peninsula.

REMARKS. According to Ferrière (1933) the type material consists of four specimens, 2♀ and 2♂, all collected in Algeria (Babor), of which the holotype ♀ and one paratype ♂ are preserved in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (France), both examined and revised by Turrisi (2007); the other two paratypes were not located by Ferrière (1933), but presumably they were kept in the collection of M.A. Barbey. It was previously known from only type locality, and recently recorded for Morocco, Europe (Greece), and Turkey (Turrisi, 2007). Based upon the present new record from Iberian Peninsula, this species shows a distribution covering the Southern Mediterranean area, although scattered and based on a relatively few records.

Very little is known on the biology of this species: the type specimens were obtained from wood of *Abies numidica* De Lannoy ex Carrière (Pinaceae) together with an unidentified Coleoptera Buprestidae

(Ferrière, 1933), whereas the Turkish specimens were obtained together with its potential host, *Phaenops knoteki* Reitter, 1898 (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) (Turrisi, 2007).

Based upon the present new record, the family Aulacidae in the Iberian Peninsula (including Canary Islands) is represented by a total of five species, all included within the genus *Pristaulacus*, the other previously recorded species being: *P. compressus* (Spinola, 1808), *P. galitae* (Gribodo, 1879), *P. patrati* (Audinet-Serville, 1833) and *P. proximus* Kieffer, 1906. However, the identity of the latter species is uncertain and still requires further investigations (type material not located, see Turrisi, 2007). The identification of the Iberian species of Aulacidae can be done using the key proposed by Turrisi (2007), more recently updated by Turrisi (2011).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author is grateful to Ms. Suzanne Ryder and Dr Gavin Broad (Natural History Museum, London) for their assistance during the revision of the Aulacidae stored in the Natural History Museum through the grant obtained by Turrisi G.F. under the European Commission's (FP 6) Integrated Infrastructure Initiative Programme Synthesys (GB-TAF 390).

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Enrico RUZZIER

Taxonomic and faunistic notes on Italian Mordellidae (Coleoptera Tenebrionoidea) with redescription of *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura* (Franciscolo, 1942) n. comb.

Riassunto: Note faunistiche e tassonomiche sui Mordellidi italiani con ridescrizione di *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura* (Franciscolo, 1942) n. comb.

Nel presente lavoro sono forniti nuovi dati faunistici sui Mordellidae italiani ed è redatta una nuova checklist. Viene inoltre ridescritta *Variimorda argyropleura* e fornita una nuova combinazione tassonomica.

Abstract: New faunistic records of Italian Mordellidae and an updated checklist are given. *Variimorda argyropleura* is re-described and the species is assigned to the genus *Falsopseudotomoxia*.

Key words: Coleoptera; Tenebrionoidea; Mordellidae; faunistic.

INTRODUCTION

Mordellidae is an extremely complex and homogeneous beetle family where a secure identification at species level is not possible without a combination of genital morphology, external characters (such as ridges on hind tibiae and tarsi, colour of the hairs on the elytra) and morphometric analysis. In particular, genera such as *Mordella* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Mordellistena* (A. Costa, 1854) require attention due to the richness of sibling species (K. Ermisch, 1954; 1956; 1963; 1965b; 1969; 1977), often sympatric. Therefore, faunistic research requires careful and precise study of all material available. At present, the state of knowledge of the Italian Mordellidae is still incomplete and needs to be updated, mainly because the data and citations published before 1935 (e.g., Costa, 1854; Baudi, 1889; Bertolini, 1893; 1899; Cecconi, 1897; 1908; 1909; Emery, 1876; Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934) must be considered doubtful or uncertain. In more recent times only M. Franciscolo made additional contributions, though his interest in the Italian mordellid fauna was marginal and mainly concentrated in the early years of his studies (Franciscolo, 1941; 1942a; 1942b; 1942c; 1942d; 1949). Currently, the most updated faunistic data are attributable to Franciscolo (1995) and Horák (2008). In his research the author had the possibility to study specimens from all over Italy. Additional new data have now become available; it was possible to increase the number of known species for the Italian fauna, confirm the presence of some species and address, at least partially, those

species whose status was in doubt. In this paper the new status of *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura* (Franciscolo, 1942) will be explained and an updated check list of Italian Mordellidae will be given.

CHECK LIST OF ITALIAN MORDELLIDAE

(* status not clear; [?] doubtful presence)

ERPC: Enrico Ruzzier Personal Collection, Mirano (Venezia).

CBFV: Centro Nazionale per lo Studio e la Conservazione della Biodiversità Forestale Bosco Fontana, Verona.

FAPC: Fernando Angelini Personal Collection, Francavilla (Brindisi).

All samples, except where otherwise noted, have been determined by the author.

All data, including historical data, are reported in their original language.

TRIBE STENALIINI

Stenalia bisecta Baudi di Selve, 1883

DATA: Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Palermo (Luigioni, 1929); Sardegna, Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Basilicata, Matera, bosco di Policoro, 04.VI.2003, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Lago di San Giuliano, 07.VII.1992, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 6 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Policoro, bosco Pantano Sottano, 21.VI.1993, R. Lisa leg. (ERPC). 4 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Policoro, 24.VII.1994, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

Stenalia testacea (Fabricius, 1787)

DATA: Sardegna, Toscana (Bertolini, 1872); Italie, Sicile (Emery, 1876); Piemonte (Baudi di Selve, 1889); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Toscana, Lazio, Napoli, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Lombardia, San Benedetto di Po, Mirasole, argine fiume Secchia, 15.VII.2004, P. Cornacchia leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Basilicata, Matera, bosco di Policoro, 04.VI.2003, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). Puglia, Taranto, Campo Marino, 03.VI.2002, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Calabria, Cosenza, Sila, Croce Magara, 09.VII.1988, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 3 ex. Calabria, Reggio Calabria, Antonimina, 15.VI.1991, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 6 ex. Calabria, Reggio Calabria, strada Ciminà-Zomaro, 06.VI.1994, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 2 ex. Sicilia, Palermo, Madonie, Piano Zucchi, 27.V.1996, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 2 ex. Sicilia, Palermo, Lago di Piano degli Albanesi, 09.VII.1993, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

TRIBE MORDELLINI

Curtimorda bisignata (Redtenbacher, 1849)

DATA: Venezie (Bertolini, 1872); Alpi (Baudi di Selve, 1889); Rovereto (Bertolini, 1893); Venezia Giulia, Venezia Tridentina, Veneto, Piemonte (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 16-30.VI.2009, Window trap, I. Toni leg. (CBFV).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Curtimorda maculosa (Naezen, 1794)

DATA: Piemonte, Sardegna (Bertolini, 1872); Trodena, Senale (Bertolini, 1893); Piemonte, Ticino (Fusio), Venezia Tridentina (Trodena) (Bertolini, 1899); Venezia Tridentina, Piemonte (Porta, 1959); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura (Franciscolo, 1942)

DATA: Is. Capraia (Franciscolo, 1942b); Maggiano (Franciscolo, 1949); Trimpella, Bagni di Lucca and Gargano (Franciscolo, 1949).

REMARKS: Known only for localities cited here.

Hoshihananomia gacognei (Mulsant, 1856)

DATA: Piemonte (Bertolini, 1872; Baudi di Selve, 1889); Piemonte, Sardegna (Siniscola)(Luigioni, 1929); Alpi Marittime (Porta, 1934).

NEW RECORDS: 4 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 16-30.VI.2009, Window trap, I. Toni leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 14-28.VII.2009, Window trap, I. Toni leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Emilia Romagna, Bologna, Sasso Marconi, loc. Palazzo Rossi, 13.VII.2010, L. Colacurcio leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Salandra Scalo, strada Basentana, km 54, 02.VII.1994, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

REMARKS: Franciscolo (1995) treats this species as doubtful and in Horák (2008) it is not cited for Italy.

Hoshihananomia perlata (Sulzer, 1776)

DATA: Mendola, Torcegno (as *M. 12-punctata*) (Bertolini, 1893); Venezia Giulia, Venezia Tridentina (Porta, 1934); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Emilia Romagna, Ferrara, Argenta, Campotto, V.2005, R. Fabbri leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 16-30.VI.2009, Window trap, I. Toni leg. (CBFV). 2 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 16.VI.2009, D. Birtele leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 14-28.VII.2009, Window trap, I. Toni leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Borgoforte dintorni, 09.VII.1983, P. Cornacchia leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Veneto, Verona, Borghetto di Valeggio sul Mincio, 26.VII.1975, G. Osella leg. (ERPC). 2 ex. Veneto, Padova, Codevigo, 12.VII.1997, M. Uliana leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Veneto, Vicenza, Colli Berici, 21.V.1953, (ERPC).

Mediimorda angelique Leblanc, 2002

DATA: Nord Italia (Leblanc 2002).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Veneto, Verona, Torricelle, 20.V.1997, A. Sette leg. (ERPC). 6 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Iglesias, 04.VII.2003, L. Fancello leg. (ERPC).

REMARKS: Species known only from southern France, northern Italy and Croatia (Leblanc, 2002). This species is sympatric with *M. bipunctata* and its presence in northern Italy is confirmed only by the unique male from Veneto. Very interesting is the first record of this species in Sardinia. For what we know (Leblanc, personal communication) it seems lack in Corse.

Mediimorda bipunctata (Germar, 1827)

DATA: Trentino, Lombardia, Sardegna (Bertolini, 1872); Italie, Sardaigne, Sicile (Emery, 1876); Dos, Trento, Torbole, Bolzano, Rovereto (Bertolini,

1893); Piemonte, Valle di Susa (Baudi di Selve, 1889); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Italia, Isola d'Elba, Sicilia, Sardegna (Luigioni, 1929); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).I

NEW RECORDS: 5 ex. Emilia Romagna, Bologna, Casalfiumense, Sassoleone, 26.VII.2010, A. Degiovanni leg. (ERPC). 3 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Policoro, bosco Pantano Sottano, 21.VI.1993, R. Lisa leg. (ERPC). 7 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Policoro, 26-29.VI.1988, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2006 (ERPC). 4 ex. Sicilia, Palermo, foce del fiume Pollina, 31.V.1996, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2006 (ERPC). 3 ex. Sicilia, Palermo, Castelbuono, S.S. 286 su torr. Castelbuono, 31 .V.1996, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2006 (FAPC). 3 ex. Sicilia, Siracusa, Noto, Vendicari, 05.VII.1993, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2006 (ERPC).

Mordella aradasiana Patti, 1840*

REMARKS: Species with unclear status that need to be investigated.

Mordella aculeata Linnaeus, 1758

DATA: Torcegno, S. Lugano, Trodena, Dajano, Bedollo, Trento, Nogarè, Caldaro, Vezzano, Doladizza, Rovereto (Bertolini, 1893); Vallombrosa (Cecconi, 1897); Piemonte (Baudi di Selve, 1889); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Italia (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934); Triest-Opicina, Bozen (Ermisch, 1956); Gargano (Angelini, 1987); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Lombardia, Pavia, Romagnese, 23.VI.2002, D. Piccolino leg.(ERPC). 1 ex. Piemonte, Torino, Val Soana, Pianetto, 23.VI.2004. F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

Mordella brachyura Mulsant, 1856

DATA: Napoli, Calabria (A. Costa, 1854); Piemonte, Venezia Tridentina, Toscana, Sardegna (Luigioni 1929; Porta, 1934); Italia peninsulare (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Lombardia, Lecco, Abbazia di Piona, 13.VII.2006, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

Mordella holomelaena Apfelbeck, 1914

DATA: Veneto (Venezia) (Porta, 1959); Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Promontodio del Gargano (Angelini, 1987); Sila (Angelini, 1991); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Piemonte, Biella, Sagliano Micca, 09.VI.2004, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák, 2008.

Mordella huetheri Ermisch, 1956

DATA: Carnia-Tolmezzo (Ermisch, 1956); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Val d'Aosta, Courmayeur, Val Ferret, 28.VI.2004, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2007 (ERPC). 1ex. Trentino A.Adige, Trento, VI.1951, leg. Lori, K. Ermisch det. (FAPC); 1 ex. Veneto, Treviso, Fadalto, 15.VI.1964, A. Minelli leg., K. Ermisch det. (ERPC).

REMARKS: Not cited in Franciscolo (1995).

Mordella leucaspis Küster, 1849

DATA: Alpi Marittime, Piemonte, Tivino, Venezia Tridentina, Venezia Giulia, Toscana (Luigioni, 1929);Italia settentrionale, Toscana, Lazio, Campania, Sicilia (Porta, 1959); Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Sila (Angelini, 1991); Italia (Bertolini, 1872; Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Lucania, Matera, Policoro, 15.VII.1978, F. Angelini leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (ERPC). 1 ex. Calabria, Cosenza, Paola, Passo Crocetta, 27.VII.1976, 800 m, F. Angelini leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (ERPC).

Mordella meridionalis Méquignon, 1946

DATA: Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Italia peninsulare (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Alpi Pennine, Colle Vecchia, 2372 m, VII.1911. Burlini leg., M. Franciscolo det. (ERPC). 3 ex. Trentino, Sega di Ala, VII.1947, Burlini leg., M. Franciscolo det. (ERPC).

Mordella palmae Emery, 1876

DATA: Sanseverino (Emery,1876); Napoli (Sanseverino) (Luigioni, 1929); Campania (Salerno), Sicilia (Porta, 1959); Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordella purpurascens Apfelbeck, 1914

DATA: Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Sud Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Emilia Romagna, Bologna, Casalfiumense, Sassoleone, 26.VII.2010, A. Degiovanni leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Lago di San Giuliano, 22.VI.2002, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2007 (ERPC).

Mordella velutina Emery, 1876

DATA: Liguria (Genova), Piemonte, Puglia (Foggia),

Sicilia (Palermo) (Luigioni, 1929); Italia peninsulare e Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordella vestita Emery, 1876

DATA: Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Italia, Reitter leg. (ERPC).

Mordella viridescens A. Costa, 1854

DATA: Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Alpi Marittime, Emilia, Campania, Puglie, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna (Porta, 1959); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

Mordellaria aurofasciata (Comolli, 1837)

DATA: Lombardia (Emery, 1876); Piemonte (Baudi di Selve, 1889; Porta, 1959); Lombardia (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1959); Venezia Giulia (Porta, 1934). Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008). NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Basilicata, Potenza, Episcopia, Fiume Sinni, 14.VII.2002, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

Variimorda (Variimorda) basalis (A. Costa, 1854)

DATA: Napoli (A. Costa, 1854; Bertolini, 1972); Piemonte, Veneto, Venezia Tridentina, Calabria (Luigioni, 1929); Bozen, Opicina-Triest, Trentino-Gareatal (Ermisch, 1956); Campania (Napoli) (Porta, 1959); Italia peninsulare (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Emilia Romagna, Ferrara, Argenta, Campotto, V.2005, R. Fabbri leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Lombardia, Lecco, Abbazia di Piona, 13.VII.2006, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 16-30.VI.2009, Window trap, I. Toni leg. (CBFV). 5 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, San Benedetto di Po, Mirasole, 15.VII.2011, P. Cornacchia leg. (CBFV).

Variimorda (Variimorda) briantea (Comolli, 1837)

DATA: Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto (Porta, 1959); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Sila (Angelini, 1991); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 4 ex. Basilicata, Potenza, Rivello, Mt. Caccovello, 530 m, 29.VII.1985, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2002 (ERPC).

Variimorda (Variimorda) mendax (Méquignon, 1946)

DATA: Alpi Marittime (Porta, 1959); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 10 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 16-

30.VI.2009, Window trap, I. Toni leg. (CBFV). 11 ex. Veneto, Venezia, Martellago-cave, 27.VII.2010, E. Ruzzier leg., (ERPC).

Variimorda (Variimorda) quomoi (Franciscolo, 1942)

DATA: Isola del Giglio (Franciscolo, 1942; 1995).

Variimorda (Variimorda) ragusai (Emery, 1876)

DATA: Italie meridionale, Sicile, Sardaigne (Emery, 1876); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Puglia (Lecce), Calabria (Sila), Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Campania (Salerno) (Porta, 1934); Alpi Marittime, Puglia, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardegna (Porta, 1959); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Valsinni, rive fiume Sinni, 19.VI.2002, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2007 (ERPC). 1 ex. Sicilia, Palermo, foce del fiume Pollina, 31.V.1996, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Sicilia, Palermo, Madonie, Gibilmanna, 06.VII.2004, G. Sama leg., (ERPC).

Variimorda (Variimorda) villosa (Schrank, 1781)

DATA: Lombardia (Bertolini, 1872); Torcegno, Samone, Trento, Bolbeno, lago di Fornace, Modena (Bertolini, 1893); Vallombrosa (Cecconi, 1897); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Italia, Sicilia, Sardegna (Porta, 1959); Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Italia (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934; Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 7 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Torriana dintorni, 09.VII.1976, P. Cornacchia leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Borgoforte, argine fiume Po. 24.VII.1982, P. Cornacchia leg. (CBFV). 2 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Torriana dintorni, 16.VII.1983, P. Cornacchia leg. (CBFV). 4 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, 14-28.VII.2009, Window trap, I. Toni leg. (CBFV). 9 ex. Veneto, Venezia, Martellago-cave, 27.VII.2010, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC). 3 ex. Veneto, Belluno, Feltre, Loc. Faé. VII.2009, N. Dal Zotto leg. (ERPC). 2 ex. Veneto, Venezia, Campocroce di Mirano, 06.VII.2009, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC). 20 ex. Basilicata, Potenza, oasi "Lago Pantano di Pignola", 21.VII.1991, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

Tomoxia bucephala A. Costa, 1854

DATA: Calabrie (A. Costa, 1854); Trodena nella valle di Fiemme (Bertolini, 1893); Piemonte, Alpi Marit-

time (Baudi di Selve, 1889); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Italia (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934; Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 4 ex. Veneto, Treviso, Loria, 28.V.1975, C. Bellò leg. (ERPC). 3 ex. Veneto, Belluno, Feltre, Loc. Faé. VII.2009, N. Dal Zotto leg. (ERPC).

Falsopseudotomoxia argyroleura (Franciscolo, 1942) n. comb.

Mordella argyroleura Franciscolo, 1942b: 18; Franciscolo, 1949: 52.

Variimorda (Variimorda) argyroleura: Franciscolo, 1995: 11.

TRIBE MORDELLISTENINI

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) alpicola Ermisch, 1963

DATA: Nord Italien (Ermisch, 1977); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) austriaca Schilsky, 1899

DATA: Trentino A. Adige (Porta, 1959); Nord Italien (Ermisch, 1977 as *Mordellistena micantoides*); Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Sila (Angelini, 1991); Italia peninsulare (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) balianii Franciscolo, 1942

DATA: Etna (Sicilia)(Franciscolo, 1942c); Monte Beigua (Franciscolo, 1949); Italia peninsulare, Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) brevicauda (Boheman, 1849)

DATA: Trento (Bertolini, 1893); Piemonte (Baudi di Selve, 1889); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Prevallo (Venezia Giulia, Trieste) VI. 1940, leg. Mancini; Nostra Signora della Vittoria (Franciscolo, 1949); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Tutta Italia, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934; Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Emilia Romagna, Bologna, Sasso Marconi, loc. Palazzo Rossi, 08.V.2011, L. Colacurcio leg. (ERPC). 2 ex. Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Bagnoli della Rosandra, 09.V.2010, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Monrupino, 09.V.2010, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Veneto, Verona, Bardolino, 12.VI.1980, F. Faraci leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Stagno di Santa Gilla, 24.VI.2001, L. Fancello leg. (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) caprai Franciscolo, 1942

DATA: Isola del Giglio (Franciscolo, 1942a); Isola di Capraia (Toscana) (Franciscolo, 1942b); Isola dell'Asinara (Franciscolo, 1949); Trieste, Carso (Franciscolo, 1949); Cerveteri (Lazio) (Franciscolo, 1949); Teulada (Franciscolo, 1949); Capri (Ermisch, 1977); Italia peninsulare (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) confinis A. Costa, 1854

DATA: Napoli (A. Costa, 1854); Italia meridionale (Bertolini, 1872); Italie, Sardaigne, Sicilie (Emery, 1876); Trento, Civezzano (Bertolini, 1893); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Sardegna, Isola di Capri, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Italia (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934; Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORD: 2 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Iglesias, 04.VII.2003, L. Fancello leg. (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) dvoraki Ermisch, 1956
[?]

DATA: Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) emeryi Schilsky, 1895

DATA: Liguria, Piemonte, Toscana, Isola del Giglio, Sardegna, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Italia, Isola del Giglio (Porta, 1934); Campese (Franciscolo, 1942a); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Sila (Angelini, 1991); Sicilia (AG), Lampedusa (Franciscolo, 1991); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Toscana, Isola d'Elba, Monte Calamita, 24.VI.2012, M. Uliana leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Calabria, Cosenza, Paola, 800 m, 26.VII.1976, F. Angelini leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) episternalis Mulsant, 1856

DATA: Napoli (Bertolini, 1872); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Liguria, Italia centrale e meridionale, Sardegna, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Isola d'Elba (Porta, 1934); Isola del Giglio (Franciscolo, 1942a); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Sardegna, Sassari, Lago Baratz, 23.V.1995, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 7 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Fontanamare, 15.V.2005, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2006 (ERPC). 2 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, San Antonio di Santadi, 17.V.2005, F. An-

gelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2006 (ERPC). 1 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Isola di San Antioco, 16.VI.2010, A. Scupola leg. (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) falsoparvula Ermisch, 1956

DATA: Nord Italien (Ermisch, 1977); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008). *Mordellistena (Mordellistena) hirtipes* Schilsky, 1895
DATA: Italia (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Basilicata, Matera, Valsinni, fiume Sinni, 19.VI.2002, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2008 (ERPC). 1 ex. Sardegna, Sassari, Lago Baratz, 23.V.1995, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) humeralis (Linnaeus, 1758)

DATA: Caldaro, Trento, Civezzano, Condino, Doladizza (Bertolini, 1893); Piemonte (Baudi di Selve, 1889); Italia settentrionale, Lazio, Napoli (Luigioni, 1929); Piani di Praglia, 8. VIII. 1939 (Franciscolo, 1941); Italia (Bertolini, 1872; Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) inaequalis Mulsant, 1856 [?]

DATA: Liguria, Venezia Tridentina (Luigioni, 1929); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák, 2008.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) intersecta Emery, 1876

DATA: Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) irritans Franciscolo, 1991

DATA: Lampedusa (Franciscolo, 1991; 1995).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) kraatzi Emery, 1876 [?]

DATA: Liguria (Porta, 1934); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) majuscula Ermisch, 1977

DATA: Italien [Coll. Reitter], Sud Italien, Praja a Mare (Ermisch, 1977); Sud Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

REMAKS: Known only for type locality.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) manteroi Franciscolo, 1942

DATA: Nostra Signora della Vittoria (Franciscolo, 1942c); Genova (Ermisch, 1977); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

REMAKS: Known only for type locality.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) micans (Germar, 1817)

DATA: Trento, Condino (Bertolini, 1893); Italia continentale, Isola di Caprara, Isola di Pianosa (Cecconi, 1908); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Elba, Sardegna, Capri, Ischia, Tremiti, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934); Campese, 1-2. VII. 1900 (Franciscolo, 1942a); Isola di Capraia (Franciscolo, 1942b); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Italia (Luigioni, 1929; Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Veneto, Venezia, Campocroce di Mirano, 12.VII.2010, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) michalki Ermisch, 1956

DATA: Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995)

NEW RECORDS: 3 ex. Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Bagnoli della Rosandra, 11. vii. 2009. E. Ruzzier leg., (ERPC).

REMARKS: Species previously cited for Italy (Franciscolo, 1995), otherwise not cited in Horák's catalogue (Horák, 2008). This species seems to be present only in Friuli Venezia Giulia, in dry carstic areas between Trieste province and Slovenia.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) minima A. Costa, 1854

DATA: Ischia, Napoli (A. Costa, 1854); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Sila (Angelini, 1991); Italia (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Emilia Romagna, Bologna, Casalfiumanese, Sassoleone, 26.VII.2010, A. Degiovanni leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Samatorza, 03.VII.2011, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Lazio, Roma, 10.V.1966, F. Angelini leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (FAPC). 1 ex. Lucania, Matera, Policoro, 18.V.1970, L. De Marzo leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (ERPC).

REMARKS: Not cited in Franciscolo (1995).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) neuwaldeggiana (Panzer, 1796)

DATA: Caldaro, Borgo (Bertolini, 1893); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Italia settentrionale, Toscana, Abruzzo, Napoli, Calabria, Sicilia, Isola di Lampedusa (Luigioni, 1929); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Carbonara di Po, Riserva naturale Isola Boscone, window trap,

28. vii-11.VII.2009, I. Toni leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Lombardia, Mantova, Ceresè dintorni, strada Spolverina, 11.VII.1967, P. Cornacchia leg. (CBFV). 1 ex. Piemonte, Vercelli, Val Sesia, Balmuccia, 15.VII.2003. F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Veneto, Venezia, Campocroce di Mirano, 08.VII.2009, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) oranensis Pic, 1900

DATA: Italy (Lampione Island) (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Sicilia, Agrigento, I. Lampione, 17.V.2002, leg. Goggi, det. M. Tedeschi (FAPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) paraepisternalis Ermisch, 1965

DATA: Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Sud Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Puglia, Bari, Altamura, 09.VII.1969, L. De Marzo leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (ERPC).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) paraintersecta Ermisch, 1956

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Lucania, Matera, Ferrandina, 29.V.1976, F. Angelini leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (ERPC).

REMARKS: New species for Italian Fauna.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) parapentas Ermisch, 1977

DATA: Sud Italien, Matera (Ermisch, 1977); Sud Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

REMARKS: Known only for type locality.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) parvula (Gyllenhal, 1827)

DATA: Nuovaitaliana, Bolzano, Leifers, Trento, lago di Fornace, Cavalese (Bertolini, 1893); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Italia meridionale e centrale, Napoli, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Isola del Giglio (Franciscolo, 1942a); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Italia peninsulare (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) perroudi Mulsant, 1856

DATA: Italia meridionale (Bertolini, 1872; Emery, 1876); Toscana, Marche, Lazio, Napoli (Luigioni, 1929); Sicilia 4. VI. 1975, Isole Pelagie, Lampedusa (Franciscolo, 1991); Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Emilia Romagna, Bologna,

Casalfiumanese, Sassoleone, 26.VII.2010, A. Degiovanni leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Puglia, Bari, Oria, VII.1969, F. Angelini leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) pseudohirtipes Ermisch, 1965

DATA: Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Gargano (Angelini, 1987); Basilicata, Calabria, Umbria, Lazio (Angelini, 1991); Sud Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, San Antonio di Santadi, 17.V.2005, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2007 (ERPC). 1 ex. Sardegna, Oristano, Tadasuni, Lago Omodeo, 21.V.2005, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2007 (ERPC). 1 ex. Sardegna, Oristano, Stagno di Cabras, 19.V.2005, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2007 (ERPC). 1 ex. Calabria, Cosenza, Orsomarso, Valle del fiume Argentino, 01.VIII.1988, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2008 (ERPC).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) pseudomicans Ermisch, 1977

DATA: Opicina, Trieste (Ermisch, 1977); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

REMARKS: Known only for locality given above. Not cited as present in Italy in Horák, 2008.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) pseudoparvula Ermisch, 1956

DATA: Italien (Ermisch, 1977 as *Mordellistena parvuloides*); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) pseudoreichei Ermisch, 1977

DATA: Italien, Torre del Lago (Ermisch, 1977); (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

REMARKS: Known only for type locality.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) pumila (Gyllenhal, 1810)

DATA: Trento, Mori, Nogarè, Vezzano, Torcegno, Trodena (Bertolini, 1893); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Elba, Sardegna, Capri, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Isola di Capraia (Franciscolo, 1942b); Salice Terme (Lombardia), Nostra Signora della Vittoria (Appennino Ligure) (Franciscolo, 1949); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986);

Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Sila (Angelini, 1991); Italia (Luigioni, 1929; Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Puglia, Taranto, Fiume Lato (foce), 20.III.1977, F. Angelini leg., R. Batten det. 1985 (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) purpurascens A. Costa, 1854

DATA: Italy (Sicily) Pachino (Batten, 1977); Italien (Ermisch, 1977); Sud Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) purpureonigrans Ermisch, 1963

DATA: Italia (Franciscolo, 1995; Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) pygmaeola Ermisch, 1956

DATA: Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008)

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) reichei Emery, 1876

DATA: Naples (Emery, 1876); Liguria, Piemonte, Napoli (Capodimonte) (Luigioni, 1929); Italia peninsulare (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Emilia Romagna, Bologna, Sasso Marconi, loc. Palazzo Rossi, 22.V.2011, L. Colacurcio leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Emilia Romagna, Bologna, Sasso Marconi, loc. Palazzo Rossi, 30.V.2011, L. Colacurcio leg., (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) reitteri Schilsky, 1894

DATA: Liguria, Piemonte, Campania (Porta, 1934); Italien (Ermisch, 1977); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008)

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) secreta Horák, 1983

DATA: Italia (Horák, 2008).

REMARKS: Not cited in Franciscolo, 1995.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) solarii Franciscolo, 1942

DATA: Flumentorgiu (Sardegna) (Franciscolo, 1942c); Sardegna (Franciscolo, 1995); Italia (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Serdiana, 04.VII.2001, L. Fancello leg. (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) stenidea Mulsant, 1856

DATA: Napoli (Bertolini, 1872); Vezzano, Trento (Bertolini, 1893); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904; Luigioni, 1929); Italia (Porta, 1934); Isola del Giglio (Fran-

ciscolo, 1942a); Isola di Capraia (Franciscolo, 1942b); Pollino (Franciscolo, 1956); Italia peninsulare, Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) subepisternalis Ermisch, 1965

DATA: Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Sud Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) taorminensis Ermisch, 1965

DATA: Taormina, Messina, Palermo, Castigliano, Bono S. Pietro (Ermisch, 1965); Italy (Horák, 2008).

REMARKS: Known only for the type locality. Not cited in Franciscolo (1995).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) tarsata Mulsant, 1856

DATA: Toscana, Lazio, Napoli, Sardegna (Luigioni, 1929); Campania (Porta, 1934); Sud Italia, Sardegna (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Lombardia, Lecco, Abbazia di Piona, 13.VII.2006, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc, 2007 det. (FAPC). 1 ex. Veneto, Venezia, Martellago-cave, 27.VII.2010, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC). 2 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Fontanamare, 15.V.2005, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2005 (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) thuringica Ermisch, 1963

NEW RECORD: 1 ex. Lombardia, Lecco, Abbazia di Piona, 13.VII.2006, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2007 (ERPC).

REMARKS: New species for Italian fauna.

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) variegata (Fabricius, 1798)

DATA: Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, Venezia, Venezia Tridentina, Abruzzo, Sardegna (Luigioni, 1929; Porta, 1934); Italia peninsulare, Sardegna (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Trentino Alto Adige, Trento, Rumo, 06.VII.1978, C. Bellò leg. (ERPC). 4 ex. Veneto, Verona, Progno di Mezzane, 05.VII.2009, A. Sette leg. (ERPC).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) weisei Schilsky, 1895

DATA: Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Mordellistena) weibesi Batten, 1977

DATA: Idro (Batten, 1977); Italia (Horák, 2008).

REMARKS: Not cited in Franciscolo (1995).

Mordellistena (Mordellokoiles) grandii Franciscolo, 1942

DATA: Valle del Fiume Crati (Calabria) (Franciscolo, 1942d; 1995). Italy (Horák, 2008).

REMARKS: Known only for type locality.

Mordellistena (Pseudomordellina) acuticollis Schilsky, 1895

DATA: Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistena (Pseudomordellina) csikii Ermisch, 1977 [?]

DATA: Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Mordellistena (Pseudomordellina) klapperichi Ermisch, 1956 [?]

DATA: Sud Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Mordellistena (Pseudomordellina) pseudonana Ermisch, 1956 [?]

DATA: Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995).

REMARKS: Not cited as present in Italy in Horák (2008).

Mordellistena (Pseudomordellina) umbra Franciscolo, 1949

DATA: Pistrino (Perugia) (Franciscolo, 1949; 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

REMARKS: Known only for type locality.

Mordellistenochroa fallaciosa Ermisch, 1969

DATA: Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellistenula perrisi (Mulsant, 1857)

DATA: Naples (Emery, 1876); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Campania, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Isola del Giglio (Franciscolo, 1942a); Campania, Sicilia (Messina) (Porta, 1934); Toscana, Is. del Giglio, Sardegna (Porta, 1959); Massiccio del Pollino (Angelini, 1986); Sud Italia, Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 1 ex. Sardegna, Tempio Pausania (SS), 500 m, 30.V.2005, P. Leblanc det. 2007 (FAPC). 1 ex. Sardegna, Sassari, Tempio Paussania, 500 m, 30.V.2005, F. Angelini leg., P. Leblanc det. 2006 (ERPC).

Mordellistenula planifrons Scegoleva-Barovskaja, 1930

DATA: M. Scuro (Porta, 1959); Sicilia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Mordellochroa abdominalis (Fabricius, 1775)

DATA: Nord de l'Italie (Emery, 1876); Caldaro, S. Lugano in Fiemme, Doladizza (Bertolini, 1893); Piemonte, Lombardia, Venezia Tridentina, Venezia Giulia (Luigioni, 1929); Alpi Marittime (Porta, 1934); Policoro (Angelini & Montemurro, 1986); Italia peninsulare (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008). NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste, Bagnoli della Rosandra, 09.V.2010, E. Ruzzier leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Liguria, Savona, Calizzano, 29.V.1999, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Piemonte, Cuneo, Viozene, 29.V.1999, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Piemonte, Verbano, Val di Dovero, 09.VII.2003, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 3 ex. Trentino Alto Adige, Trento, Val Genova, 02.VII.1986, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Campania, Salerno, Sansa, Ponte del Diavolo, 19.V.2008, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC).

Mordellochroa pulchella Mulsant & Rey, 1859

DATA: Sardegna (Bertolini, 1872); Italia continentale, Tremiti (Cecconi, 1908); Sicilia (Ragusa, 1904); Puglia, Isole Tremiti; Sardegna, Sicilia (Luigioni, 1929); Sud Italia, Sicilia, Sardegna (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

NEW RECORDS: 2 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Isola di San Antioco, 16.VI.2010, A. Scupola leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Sardegna, Cagliari, Domus de Maria, Pixina Manna, 17.VI.2010, L. Fancello leg. (ERPC). 1 ex. Sardegna, Sassari, Viddalba, 26.V.1995, F. Angelini leg. (ERPC). 14 ex. Sicilia, Messina, Colle San Rizzo, VII.1959 (ERPC).

Mordellochroa tournieri Emery, 1876

DATA: Piemonte (Oropa, Varallo Sesia) (Luigioni, 1929); Casanova (Franciscolo, 1949); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

Tolida artemisiae Mulsant & Rey, 1859

DATA: Venezia Tridentina, Emilia, Appennino toscano (Luigioni, 1929); Alpi Marittime (Porta, 1934); Nord Italia (Franciscolo, 1995); Italy (Horák, 2008).

The opportunity to review and restudy the type series of *Mordella argyropleura* (as originally designated) and the only other few specimens known, revealed that this species not only does not belong to

Mordella or *Variimorda* but also must be assigned to a genus that is not present in the Palaearctic fauna. Franciscolo (1942b) gave a short, not very detailed and incomplete original description, not including any diagnostic characters except the chromatic pattern of the elytra. Probably the author assigned this species to *Mordella* because, at the time of the description, it was the only genus he knew that could accommodate the new species. *Variimorda* and *Mediimorda*, the two genera in which *M. argyropleura* could be confused, were described by Méquignon in 1946 as subgenera of *Mordella*. Moreover it is not clear why the author in his catalogue of the Italian fauna (Franciscolo, 1995) moved *M. argyropleura* to *Variimorda*, without justification.

Horák in his catalogue (2008) merely quotes the species as reported by Franciscolo in the Italian checklist.

The characters that justify the change in taxonomic status of this species will be reported in the following redescription.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

HOLOTYPE LABELLED: Is. Capraia (Toscana), S. Rocco, leg. C. Mancini, VI-1930 (Franciscolo, 1942b). Allotype labelled: Is. Capraia (Toscana), Leg F. Capra e C. Mancini, VI-1931 (Franciscolo, 1942b). 4 ex labelled: Maggiano, prov. di Lucca, 4. VII. 1906, leg. A. Dodero (Franciscolo, 1949). 1 ex labelled: Tosc. Garfagn. Trimpella, Straneo 28.6.31. (Franciscolo, 1949).

The author was unable to find and study last few specimens cited by Franciscolo in 1949, notably from: Bagni di Lucca and Gargano.

All materials, including types, are preserved in Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria" in Genoa, Italy (MCSNG).

REDESCRIPTION. Measurements (mm): head 1.0×1.1 ; pronotum 1.2×1.3 ; elytra 2.3×1.4 .

Ground colour of the body uniformly black (Fig. 1). Labrum, labial and maxillary palpi dark brown; antennae basally brown, darkened from 4th antennomere (Fig. 2). Ground pubescence brown colored. Episterna, superior part of coxal plate and basal part of abdominal segments with white-pale yellow pubescence. Elytra with a curved band of golden hairs in the $\frac{3}{4}$ of its total length (Fig. 3). Head broader than

long (ratio 1.1), narrower than pronotum (ratio 0.8), convex. Posterior margin of the head straight in dorsal view, perfectly fitting with anterior margin of pronotum. Eyes minutely faceted, not hairy, reaching the occiput and without hypocranical expansion. Antennae short, if folded backward, not reaching the posterior margin of pronotum. Antennal segments rectangular, only few longer than broad (ratio 1.3), not serrate. Dilatation starting from 4th antennomere. Apical palpomere of maxilla scalene, securiform (Fig. 2). Pronotum only few broader than long (ratio 1.1), seen from above subrectangular. Anterior lobe not present, anterior margin straight. Basal lobe broad, only slight protruding, moderately sinuate at sides and rounded at apex (Fig. 3). Scutellum trapezoidal, almost rectan-



Fig. 1. *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura*, lateral view (scale bar 1 mm).



Fig. 2. *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura*, head, frontal view (scale bar 1 mm).

gular, cover by bright yellow setae (Fig. 3). Elytra convex, 1.8 times as long as their combined width at shoulders. Lateral margins of elytra not parallel sided seen from above, gradually shrinking approaching to the apex. (Fig. 3).

All legs of the same colour of the body. Penultimate tarsomere of fore and medial legs dilated, not bilobed. Hind tibiae with a short subapical ridge and a long dorsal ridge, not running parallel at the dorsal side of the tibia (Fig. 1). Basal tarsomere of hind legs with a fine dorsal ridge. Tibial spurs present, brown colored; the inner two times longer than the outer. Pygidium conical, straight, not carinate, 1.4 times longer than hypopygidium (Fig. 4). Paramera and 8th sternite as in Figs. 5 and 6.

DISCUSSION

This species definitely does not belong to *Mordella* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Variimorda* (Méquignon, 1946), *Mediimorda* (Méquignon, 1946) or *Tomoxia* (Costa, 1854); however, following Ermisch (1954) it fits perfectly in *Falsopseudotomoxia*: the scutellum is trapezoidal, size small, eyes finely faceted, glabrous, fore and medial tarsi dilated, not bilobed, hind tibiae and first hind tarsomere with dorsal ridge. As for its general aspect, *F. argyropleura* resembles *F. fasciata* (Pic, 1931) and *F. franciscoloi* Ermisch, 1954, differentiated mainly for the absence of golden hair pattern on humeral callus of the elytra. *Falsopseudotomoxia* is localised in the central-southern part of the African continent and nearby islands. At the moment there are three known species: *F. fasciata* (Pic, 1931) from



Fig. 3. *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura*, dorsal view (scale bar 1 mm).

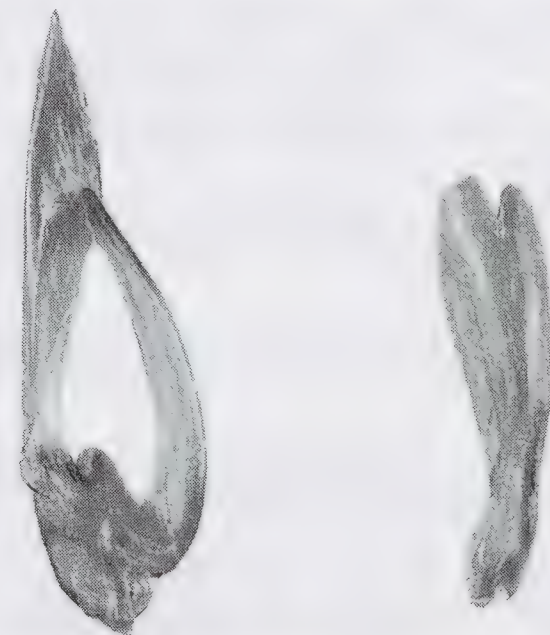


Fig. 5. *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura*, paramera (scale bar 0.2 mm).

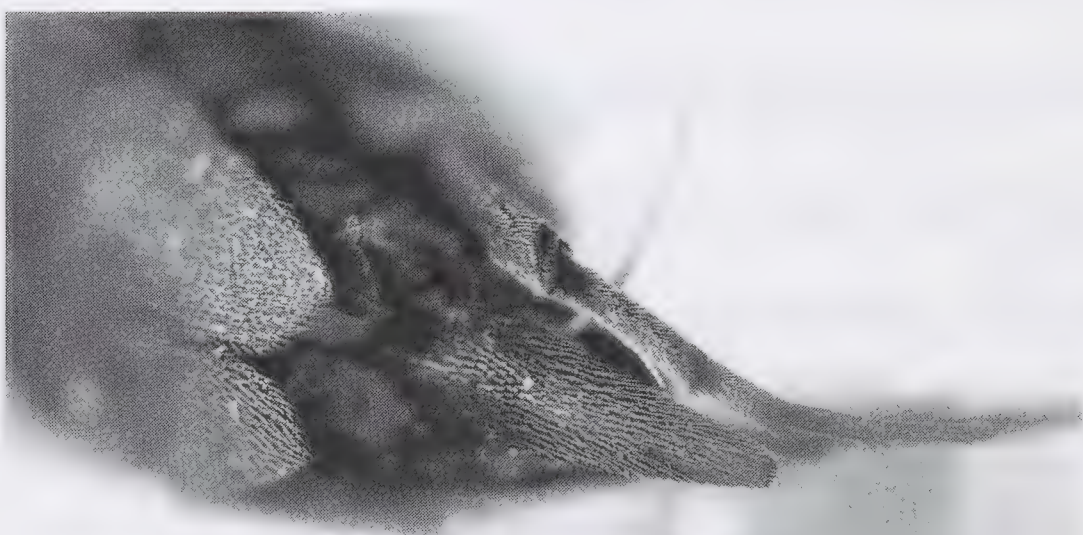


Fig. 4. *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura*, pygidium, dorsal view (scale bar 1 mm).

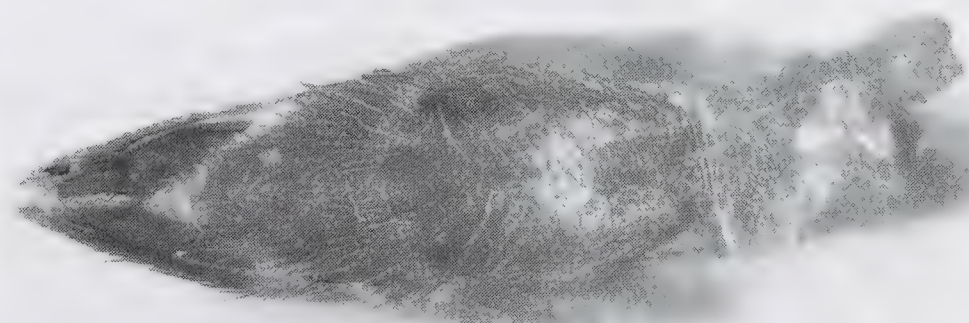


Fig. 6. *Falsopseudotomoxia argyropleura*, 8th sternite (scale bar 0.2 mm).

Congo, *F. franciscoloi* Ermisch, 1954 from Zanzibar and *F. tertia* Franciscolo, 1965 from Namibia. The presence of *F. argyroleura* in the Palearctic domain has considerably extended the range of distribution of the genus.

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Descrizione di una nuova specie neotropicale di Elateridae: *Anaissus (Anaissus) cororoensis* n. sp.
(Coleoptera Elateridae Agrypninae)

Riassunto: Viene descritta una nuova specie di Elateridae neotropicale: *Anaissus (Anaissus) cororoensis* n. sp. del Paraguay (♂♀, loc. typ.: Paraguay, Cororo).

Il genere *Anaissus*, stabilito da Candèze nel 1857 per la specie *A. tarsalis* come facente parte dei Crepidomeninae, è stato messo in relazione da Calder (1978) coi Pyrophorinae e trasferito da Costa, Lawrence e Rosa (2010) agli Agrypninae. Viene descritta una nuova specie di questo genere del Paraguay: *Anaissus (Anaissus) cororoensis* n. sp. (♂♀, loc. typ. Paraguay, Cororo). La nuova specie presenta lo stesso habitus di *A. fuscipes* Calder, 1978, ma si distingue da quest'ultimo per l'aspetto opaco, i lati del pronoto non arrotondati, i punti del pronoto più profondi, larghi e densi e per la carena degli angoli posteriori poco visibile.

Abstract: *Description of a new species of Neotropical Elateridae: Anaissus (Anaissus) cororoensis* n. sp. (Coleoptera: Elateridae).

The genus *Anaissus* was established by Candèze (1857) for the species *A. tarsalis*, and was attributed to the Crepidomeninae. Calder (1978) related this genus to the Pyrophorinae, Costa, Lawrence and Rosa (2010) transferred this genus to the Agrypninae. A new species of this genus from Paraguay is described: *Anaissus (Anaissus) cororoensis* n. sp. (♂♀, loc. typ. Paraguay, Cororo). It shows the same habitus as *A. fuscipes* Calder, 1978 but from the latter is markedly distinct by the body opaque, the sides of pronotum not rounded, the pronotal punctures deeper, larger and more dense, and the carina of hind angles scarcely visible.

Key words: Coleoptera, Elateridae, Agrypninae, Neotropical Region, *Anaissus*, new species.

INTRODUZIONE

Il genere *Anaissus* è diffuso dal Costarica al Perù, prevalentemente sulla dorsale andina. A seguito di nuovi ritrovamenti viene qui descritta una nuova specie del Paraguay che sposta a sud est il limite dell'areale di questo genere.

Il materiale esaminato è depositato presso il Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "G. Doria" di Genova (MSNG) e la collezione dell'autore (SRGI).

La lunghezza è misurata dal margine anteriore della fronte all'apice dell'elitra, lungo la linea mediana; la larghezza è misurata nella parte più larga del corpo.

Anaissus (Anaissus) cororoensis n. sp. (Figg. 1 e 2)

MATERIALE ESAMINATO. Holotypus ♂ (MSNG) e 3 Paratypi ♀♀ (SRGI): PRY Cororo Umg. S23°27'163" W56°28'526", 28.10.2010, (7197), 220 m leg. Alfred Puchner.

DESCRIZIONE. Dimensioni: Holotypus ♂ lunghezza 33 mm, larghezza 9 mm; Paratypi ♀♀ lunghezza 35-39 mm, larghezza 9-11 mm. Colorazione da castano scuro a nera, tegumenti opachi, pubescenza cinerea, cortissima, non visibile a occhio nudo. Antenne, palpi e zampe rosso scuro.

Capo subrettangolare, depresso al centro, con punti

profondi, irregolari, la distanza fra i punti è inferiore al diametro degli stessi. Articoli delle antenne con punti fini e radi, aspetto lucido, secondo articolo corto e globoso, lungo circa la metà del terzo, presi insieme di lunghezza quasi uguale al quarto; le antenne superano la base del pronoto di circa due articoli nel ♂, di circa uno nelle ♀♀. Pronoto poco convesso, microreticolato, con aspetto opaco, a lati gradualmente e regolarmente ristretti dalla base fino a circa metà della loro lunghezza, più fortemente ristretti dalla metà fino all'apice, arrotondati all'apice, margine anteriore leggermente arcuato, con una serie di grossi peli gialli inseriti fra il capo ed il pronoto, punteggiatura costituita da punti larghi e poco profondi, con intervalli fra di loro inferiori ad un diametro ai lati, più profondi sul disco; sono presenti quattro depressioni, due discali, ellissoidali, profonde, e due basali, superficiali, oblique. Angoli posteriori divergenti, con carena breve e poco visibile. Prosterno lucido, con punti forti, profondi e radi al centro, più piccoli e ravvicinati ai lati, alla base e all'apice, episterni con punteggiatura simile a quella del pronoto. Scutello submitrale, arrotondato all'apice, leggermente convesso e rilevato alla base e a metà lunghezza, con punti larghi, fitti, poco profondi. Metasterno e sterniti con punteggiatura fine e rada, ultimo sternite all'apice con punti forti, profondi,



Figg. 1-2. Habitus (1) ed edeago in visione dorsale (2) di *Anaissus cororoensis* n. sp., holotypus.



Figg. 3-4. Habitus (3) ed edeago in visione dorsale (4) di *Anaissus fuscipes* Calder, esemplare proveniente dal Perù, Iquitos.

irregolari. Elitre subparallele per circa un quarto della lunghezza, quindi convergenti verso l'apice; angoli apicali divergenti, spiniformi. Strie elitrali molto superficiali, con punti piccoli e poco profondi, arrotondati dalla base per circa metà lunghezza, poi allungati. Interstrie piatte, microreticolate, con punti fitti, profondi, più piccoli di quelli delle strie. Edeago dell'Holotypus come in Fig. 2. Le ♀♀ sono simili al ♂, più larghe e robuste, di colorazione più scura, con antenne più brevi e con l'ultimo sternite dentellato a circa metà lunghezza.

NOTE COMPARATIVE: *A. cororoensis* n. sp. è affine ad

A. fuscipes Calder, 1978 (Fig. 3), ma è ben distinto per l'aspetto opaco, la forma, la punteggiatura e la carena degli angoli posteriori del protorace, e per la forma dell'edeago, breve e largo in *A. fuscipes* (Fig. 4), sottile ed allungato in *A. cororoensis* (Fig. 2).

DERIVATIO NOMINIS: dalla località di provenienza del materiale tipico.

RINGRAZIAMENTI

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***Trechus montiscrystalli* Casale, 1979 (= *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937 nec *T. brucki pecoudi* Colas & Gaudin, 1935), nuovo sinonimo di *Trechus italicus* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898 (= *T. samnis* Jeannel, 1921)
(Coleoptera: Carabidae)**

Riassunto: A seguito dell'esame delle caratteristiche esterne e genitali di un paratipo maschio, *Trechus montiscrystalli* Casale, 1979 (nome nuovo proposto per *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937, nec *T. brucki pecoudi* Colas & Gaudin, 1935), descritto delle Alpi orientali (Dolomiti, Monte Cristallo), è riconosciuto come sinonimo junior di *Trechus italicus* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898 (= *T. samnis* Jeannel, 1921), specie localizzata in alcuni massicci montuosi dell'Appennino centrale (Abruzzo, Italia). La sinonimia è spiegabile per la località errata riportata nel materiale tipico del taxon suddetto, e tale ipotesi è confermata dalla presenza, in Collezione Pécoud (MNHN), di esemplari di Carabidi raccolti da Pécoud stesso in Abruzzo (Gran Sasso d'Italia) nelle stesse date riportate per *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel.

Abstract: *Trechus montiscrystalli* Casale, 1979 (= *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937 nec *T. brucki pecoudi* Colas & Gaudin, 1935), new synonym of *Trechus italicus* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898 (= *T. samnis* Jeannel, 1921) (Coleoptera, Carabidae).

From the examination of both external and genitalia features of a male paratype, *Trechus montiscrystalli* Casale, 1979 (new name for *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937, nec *T. brucki pecoudi* Colas & Gaudin, 1935), described from Eastern Alps (Dolomites, Cristallo Mt.), owing to wrong locality labels is recognized as a junior synonym of *Trechus italicus* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898 (= *T. samnis* Jeannel, 1921), species endemic to some montane massifs of Central Apennine (Abruzzi, Italy). This hypothesis has been confirmed by the presence, in the Pécoud's collection (MNHN), of carabid specimens from Abruzzi (Gran Sasso d'Italia) collected by himself on the same dates as those reported for *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel.

Key words: Coleoptera, Carabidae, Trechinae, *Trechus montiscrystalli*, *Trechus italicus*, synonymic note, Italy.

INTRODUZIONE

Successivamente alla pubblicazione dell'immensa Monografia dei Trechini mondiali, Jeannel (1937) descrisse *Trechus pecoudi* su due individui di sesso maschile, con località tipica Monte Cristallo (Alpi del Cadore, Dolomiti orientali), specie ritenuta dall'autore francese affine a *T. strasseri* Ganglbauer, 1891, presente nelle Alpi Lepontine (Piemonte e Canton Ticino). Tale nome si è mantenuto per anni nei cataloghi faunistici italiani (cfr. Magistretti, 1965).

Casale (1979), nel corso della preparazione di un catalogo dei Trechini e Trechodini mondiali (Casale & Laneyrie, 1982), rilevando l'omonimia primaria con *Trechus brucki* ssp. *pecoudi*, sottospecie descritta da Colas & Gaudin (1935) del Pic d'Orhy (Pirenei occidentali), in seguito considerata specie distinta e politipica (cfr. Casale & Laneyrie, 1982; Löbl & Smetana, 2003; Lorenz, 2005), ma nuovamente ritenuta sottospecie di *brucki* da Coulon *et al.* (2011), propose il nome nuovo *Trechus montiscrystalli* per il taxon alpino suddetto, nome che pure si è mantenuto nei vari cataloghi e nelle checklist fino ai giorni nostri (cfr. Löbl & Smetana, 2003; Vigna Taglianti, 2005; Casale & Vigna Taglianti, 2005; Lorenz, 2005; Casale *et al.*, 2006).

Incuriositi dal fatto che nessuno, nei decenni successivi alla descrizione del taxon da parte di Jeannel, fosse stato in grado di ritrovare sul Monte Cristallo o in località prossime una specie del genere *Trechus* con i caratteri evidenziati dall'autore francese, pur essendo l'area ben nota e frequentata da numerosi entomologi, uno degli autori del presente contributo (AC), durante un periodo di studio a Parigi (Novembre 2012), ha proceduto alla ricerca del materiale tipico conservato in MNHN.

L'olotipo non è stato rintracciato, ma un paratipo maschio, indicato da Jeannel nella descrizione originale, è risultato presente e in perfette condizioni nella monumentale Collezione Georges Pécoud. L'esame del medesimo, e la sua dissezione, hanno dato il risultato sorprendente qui illustrato.

MATERIALI E METODI

MATERIALE TIPICO ESAMINATO. *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937, 1 paratypus ♂ con indicazioni: "Alpes Cadoriques Monte Cristallo Pécoud (sic) 7.1923", "Pecoudi n. sp. Jeannel det.", «COTYPUS», in MNHN (coll. Pécoud) (Figg. 1-7).

MATERIALE NON TIPICO ESAMINATO. *Trechus italicus* K.

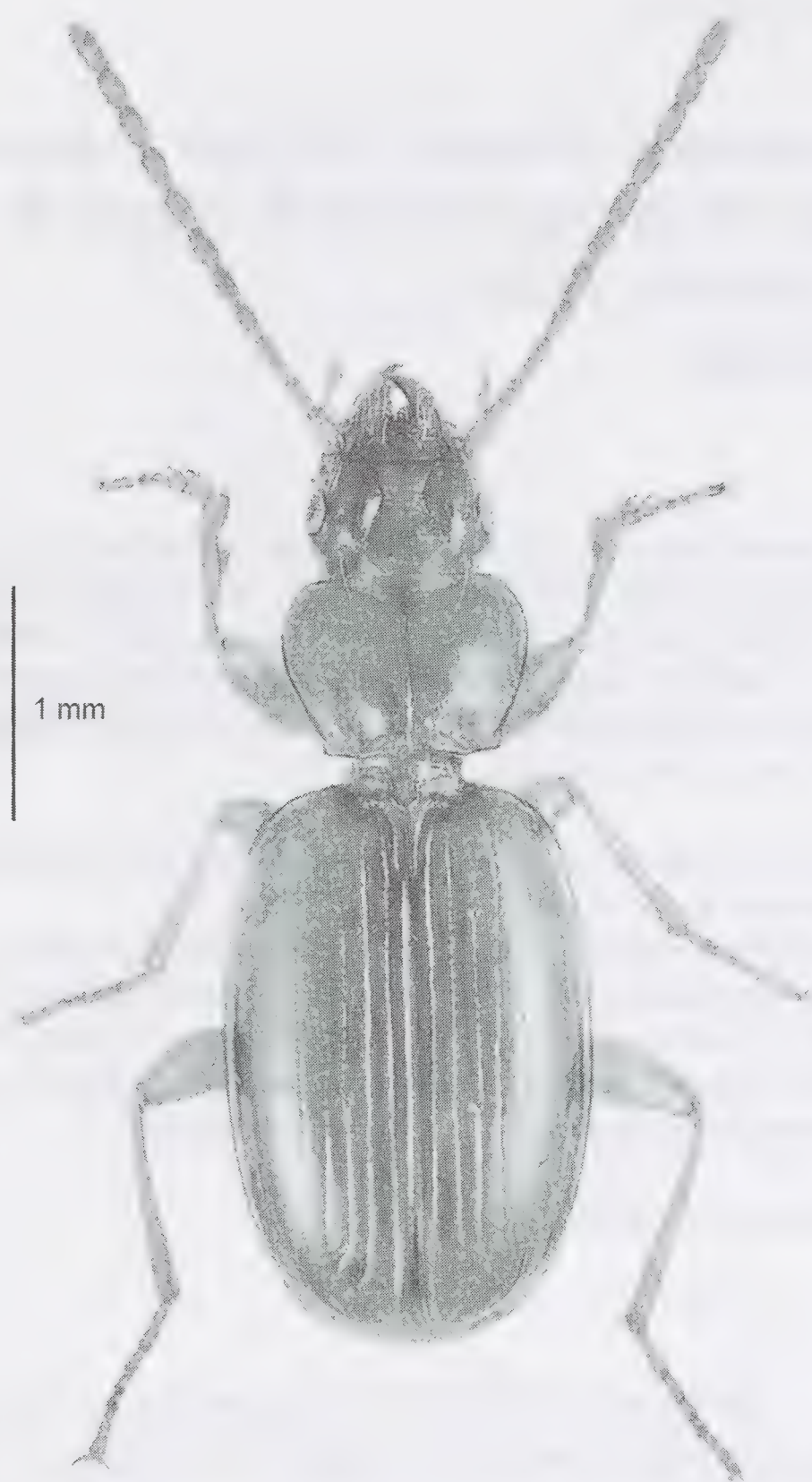


Fig. 1. *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937 (nec *pecoudi* Colas & Gaudin, 1935), paratypus maschio (MNHN, Coll. Pé-coud): habitus.

Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898 (= *T. samnis* Jeannel, 1921) 7 ♂♂, ♀♀, Abruzzo (L'Aquila), Gran Sasso d'Italia, Rifugio Duca degli Abruzzi, m 2300 s.l.m., 27.VI.1972, A. Casale leg. (CC); 10 ♂♂, ♀♀, ibidem, Rifugio Franchetti, m 2400 s.l.m., 18.VII.1976, A. Casale leg. (CC); 6 ♂♂, ♀♀, ibidem, Rifugio Duca degli Abruzzi, m 2300, 27.VI.1984, P. Magrini leg. (CM) (Figg. 8,9); 1 ♂, Abruzzo (L'Aquila), Gran Sasso d'Italia, m 2500 s.l.m. 19.VI.2002, A. Degiovanni leg. (CD) (Fig. 10); 1 ♂, Abruzzo (L'Aquila), Campo Imperatore m 2000 s.l.m., 15.VII.1976, Franzini leg. (CM); 1 ♀, ibidem, 29.VI.1982, L. Diotti leg. (CM); 1 ♂, Abruzzo, Gran Sasso, Campo Pericoli, VIII.1957, E. Laudanna leg. (AVT); 14 ♂♂, ♀♀, ibidem, m 2500, Campo Pericoli, 4.VIII.1968, V. Vomero leg. (AVT); 1 ♂, ibidem, 2.IX.1979, M. Zapparoli leg. (AVT); 3 ♂♂, ♀, Abruzzo, Gran Sasso, m 1800-2000, Campo Imperatore, 27.VI.1972, A. Vigna leg. (AVT); 5 ♂♂, ♀♀, Gran Sasso, m 2400, Monte Camicia, 24.VII.1961, F. Cassola, G. Papini leg. (AVT); 1 ♂, Gran Sasso, Monte Portella, 11.VII.1977, G. Narducci leg. (AVT). 2 ♂♂, Abruzzo (Teramo), Monti della Laga, Monte Gorzano, m 2200 s.l.m., 21.V.1989, P. Magrini leg. (CM) (Figg. 11,12); 1 ♂, ibidem, 5.V.1983, I. Gudenzi leg. (CM); 1 ♂, ibidem, 21.V.1989, A. Pennisi leg. (CM); 1 ♂, Abruzzo, Monti della Laga, Monte Gorzano, m 2455, 5.IX.1968, B. Osella leg. (AVT); 5 ♂♂, ♀♀, ibidem, m 2000-2400, 25.VII.1969, B. Osella leg. (AVT). 2 ♂♂, Abruzzo (L'Aquila), Monte Velino m 2200 s.l.m., 20.V.1989,

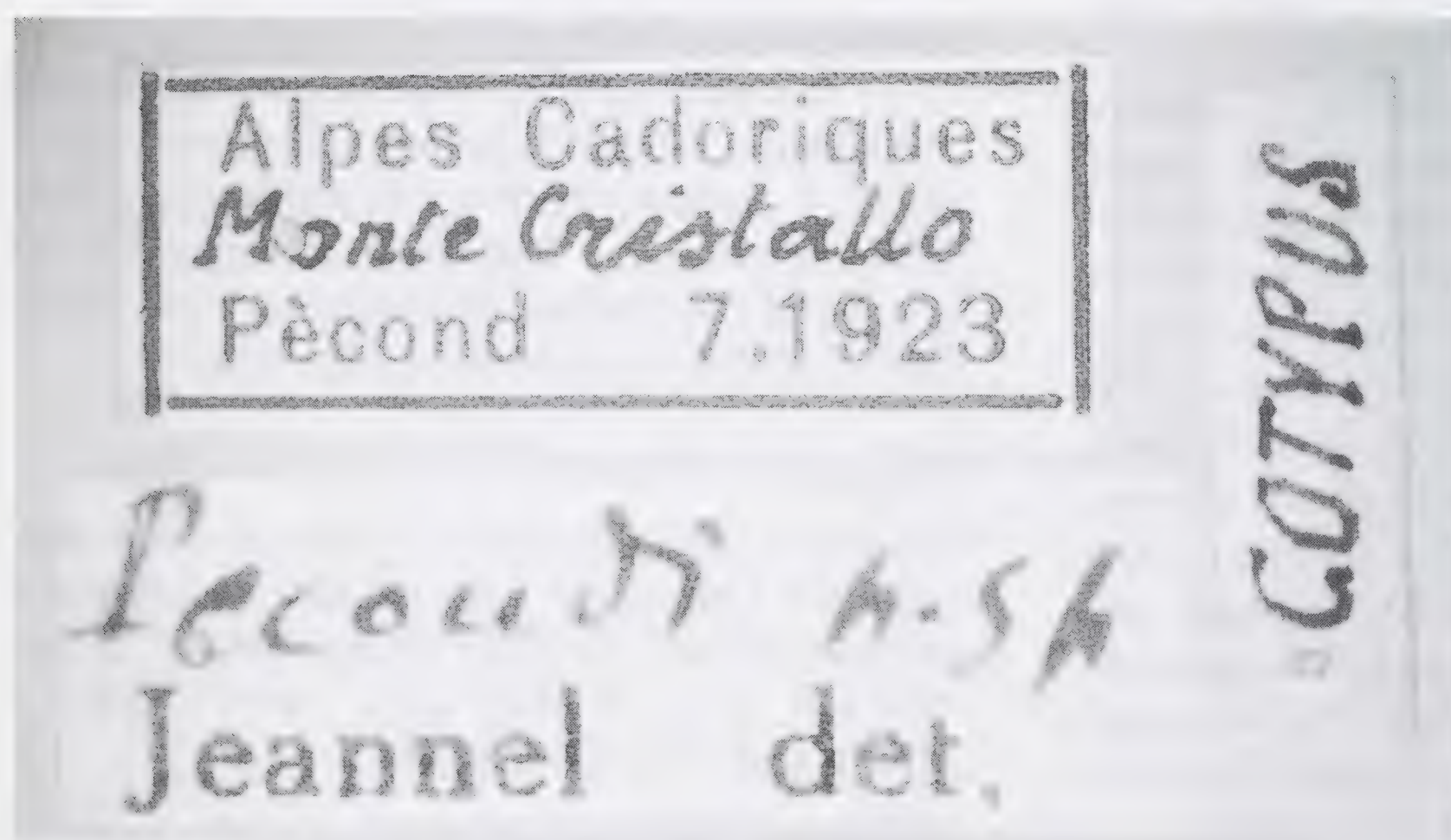
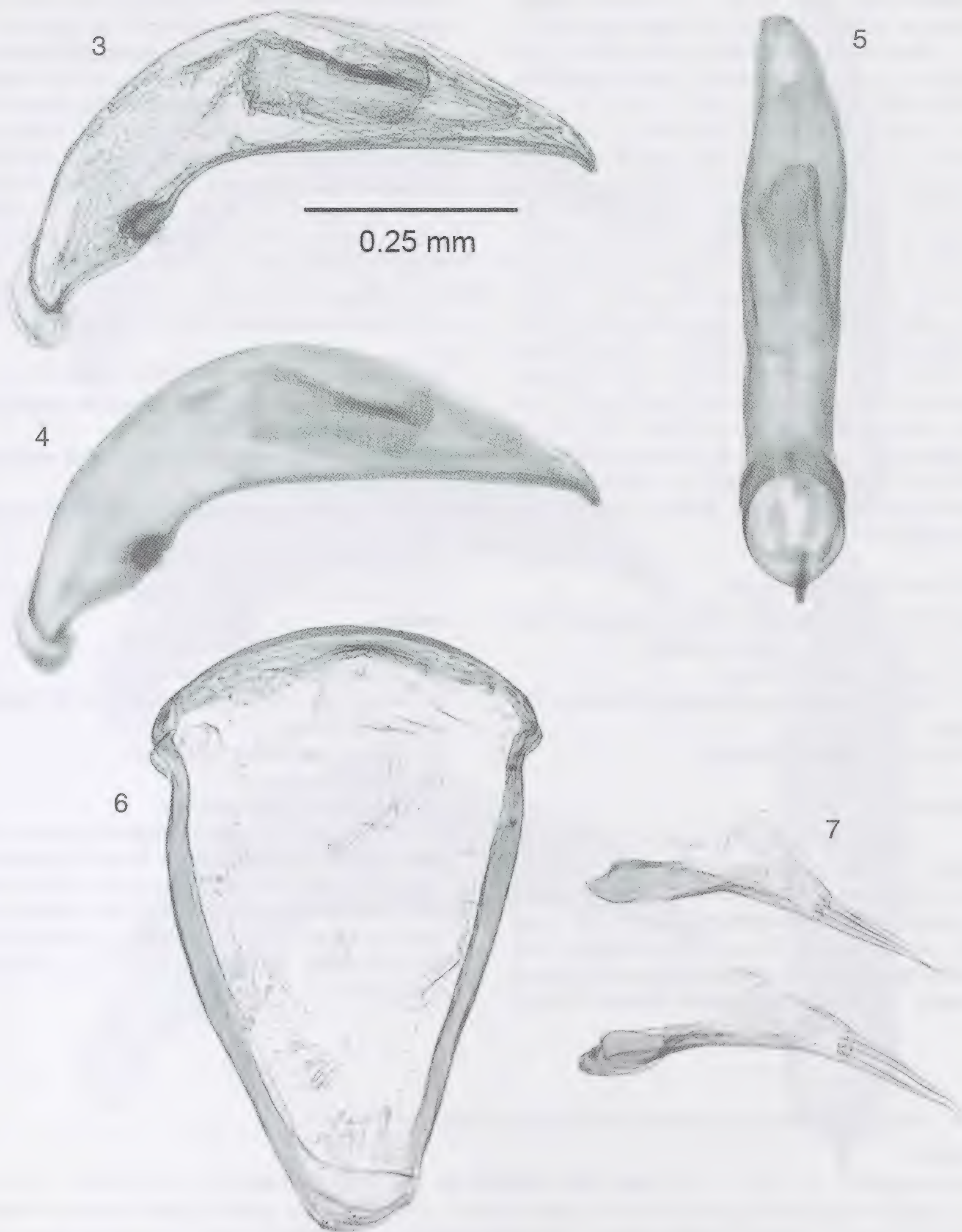


Fig. 2. Cartellini originali allegati al paratipo di *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937 (MNHN).



Figg. 3-7. *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937, paratipo ♂. 3, Edeago in visione laterale su acetato; 4, edeago in visione laterale su perspex; 5, edeago in visione ventrale su perspex; 6, urite IX; 7, parameri.

P. Magrini leg. (CM); 10 ♂♂, ♀♀, Abruzzo, Monte Velino, m 2050, 11.VII.1982, S. Bruschi leg. (AVT). 1 ♂, Abruzzo, Monte Sirente, 16.VIII.1984, G. Di Giulio leg. (AVT). 1 ♂, Abruzzo, Monte Marsicano, 26.VII.1933, Santercole leg. (AVT); 20 ♂♂, ♀♀, ibidem, cresta Nord, m 2200, 10.VIII.1969, A. Vigna leg. (AVT); 10 ♂♂, ♀♀, ibidem, circo glaciale (alta Valle Orsara), m 2050, 21.VII.1973, A. Vigna leg. (AVT). 6 ♂♂, ♀♀, Abruzzo, Serra Monte Cappella, nevai Sella Orsara, m 1950, 10.VIII.1969, A. Vigna leg. (AVT). 14 ♂♂, ♀♀, Abruzzo, Monte Petroso, versante Nord, m 2100, 8.VIII.1973, A. Vigna leg. (AVT). 70 ♂♂, ♀♀, Abruzzo, Monte Meta, nevaio Biscurri, m 1900, 7.VIII.1969, A. Vigna leg. (AVT); 3 ♂♂, ♀, ibidem, 17.VII.1973, A. Vigna leg. (AVT); 47 ♂♂, ♀♀, Monte Meta, m 2240, 7.VIII.1969, A. Vigna leg. (AVT). 2 ♀♀, Abruzzo, Monte Greco, m 2100, 16.VI.1973, E. Colonnelli leg. (AVT); 1 ♂, ♀, ibidem, m 2100-2280, 27.VII.1973, A. Vigna leg. (AVT); 1 ♀, ibidem, G. Pasculli leg. (AVT); 5 ♂♂, ♀♀, ibidem, 3.VIII.1973, A. Vigna leg. (AVT).

ACRONIMI DELLE COLLEZIONI

MNHN: Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris;
AVT: Coll. A. Vigna Taglianti (Roma);
CC: Coll. A. Casale (Torino);
CD: Coll. A. Degiovanni (Bubano di Mordano, Bologna);
CM: Coll. P. Magrini (Firenze).

RISULTATI

L'esame del paratipo maschio di *T. pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937 ha confermato quanto era intuibile già dalla descrizione originale fornita dall'autore francese. I caratteri morfologici sia esterni (Fig. 1 e Tab. 1), sia dei genitali maschili (Figg. 3-7), dimostrano senza dubbio che l'esemplare della serie tipica di *T. pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937 nec *pecoudi* Colas & Gaudin, 1935 (=

montiscrystalli Casale, 1979, *nomen novum*) non appartiene ad alcuna specie nota delle Alpi orientali.

Al contrario, tutti i caratteri sono perfettamente coincidenti con quelli noti e descritti già da Jeannel (1921) per *T. samnis* del massiccio del Gran Sasso, ancora mantenuto dallo stesso Jeannel (1927) come specie valida, ma successivamente dimostrata sinonimo di *T. italicus* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898 da Binaghi (1959: 8), specie nota di diversi massicci montuosi dell'Appennino centrale (Magistretti, 1965; Battoni e Vigna Taglianti, 1994; Casale *et al.*, 2006).

Di quest'ultima specie *T. montiscrystalli* è dunque sinonimo junior (cfr. in tal senso Figg. 3-5, 8-14).

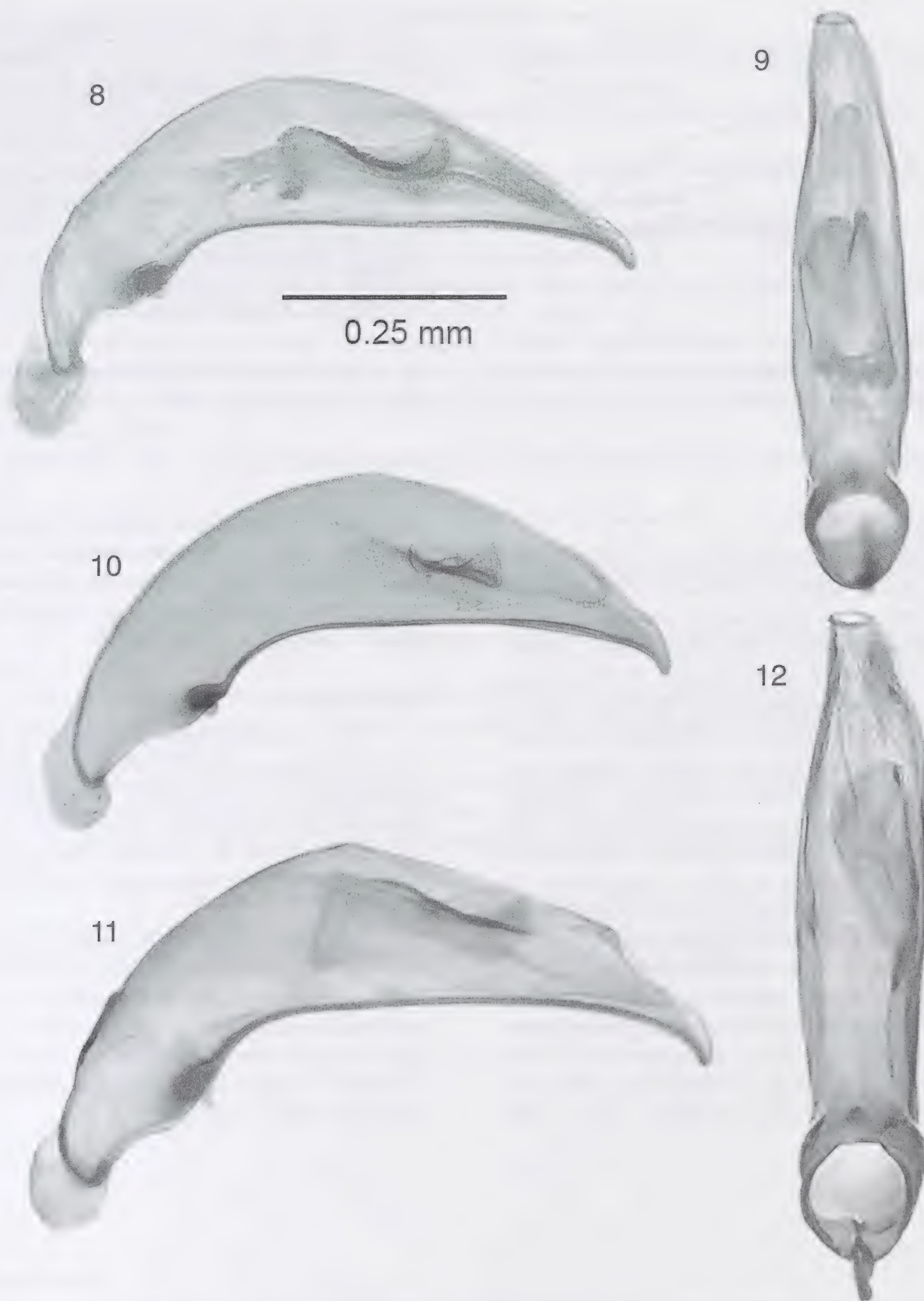
ACRONIMI DELLE MISURE RIPORTATE IN TABELLA 1

- L: lunghezza complessiva, dall'apice delle mandibole all'estremità delle elitre;
- LT: lunghezza dal margine anteriore dell'epistoma all'estremità delle elitre;
- HMW: larghezza massima del capo al rigonfiamento temporale;
- LA: lunghezza delle antenne;
- PL: lunghezza del pronoto, misurata lungo la linea mediana;
- PMW: larghezza massima del pronoto;
- PB: larghezza della base del pronoto;
- EL: lunghezza elitre, misurata dalla base dell'omero all'angolo suturale;
- EW: larghezza massima delle elitre;
- LE: lunghezza edeago;
- AN: lunghezza articolo antennale.

I preparati dei genitali raffigurati, inclusi in euparal, sono montati su acetato e allegati ai rispettivi esemplari; le macrofotografie riportate nel testo sono state eseguite da uno degli autori (PM) mediante camera digitale Nikon D2X applicata su microscopio ottico binoculare Nikon Labophot II, con obiettivi diaframmati.

Tab. 1. Misure del paratipo ♂ di *T. montiscrystalli* Casale, 1979 (=pecoudi Jeannel, 1937).

<i>Trechus</i>																				
<i>montiscrystalli</i>	L	LT	LA	L	LT	PMW	PL	PB	PMW	EL	EW	EL	EW	HMW	LE	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN
				—	—				—			—	—			1°	2°	3°	4°	11°
				LA	LA				PL				EW	PMW						
Cotype ♂	4,11	3,88	2,12	1,93	1,83	1,02	0,75	0,73	1,36	2,31	1,55	1,49	1,51	0,80	0,70	0,19	0,19	0,20	0,17	0,24



Figg. 8-12. *Trechus italicus* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898 (= *T. samnis* Jeannel, 1921). 8, Edeago in visione laterale su perspex di Gran Sasso m 2200 s.l.m. (Abruzzo) (CM); 9, ibidem in visione ventrale su perspex (CM); 10, edeago in visione laterale su acetato di Gran Sasso m 2100 s.l.m. (Abruzzo) (CD); 11, edeago in visione laterale su perspex di Monte Gorzano (Monti della Laga) m 2200 s.l.m. (Abruzzo) (CM); 12, ibidem in visione ventrale su perspex (CM).



Fig. 13. Disegno originale di edeago e lamella copulatrice di *Trechus pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937.

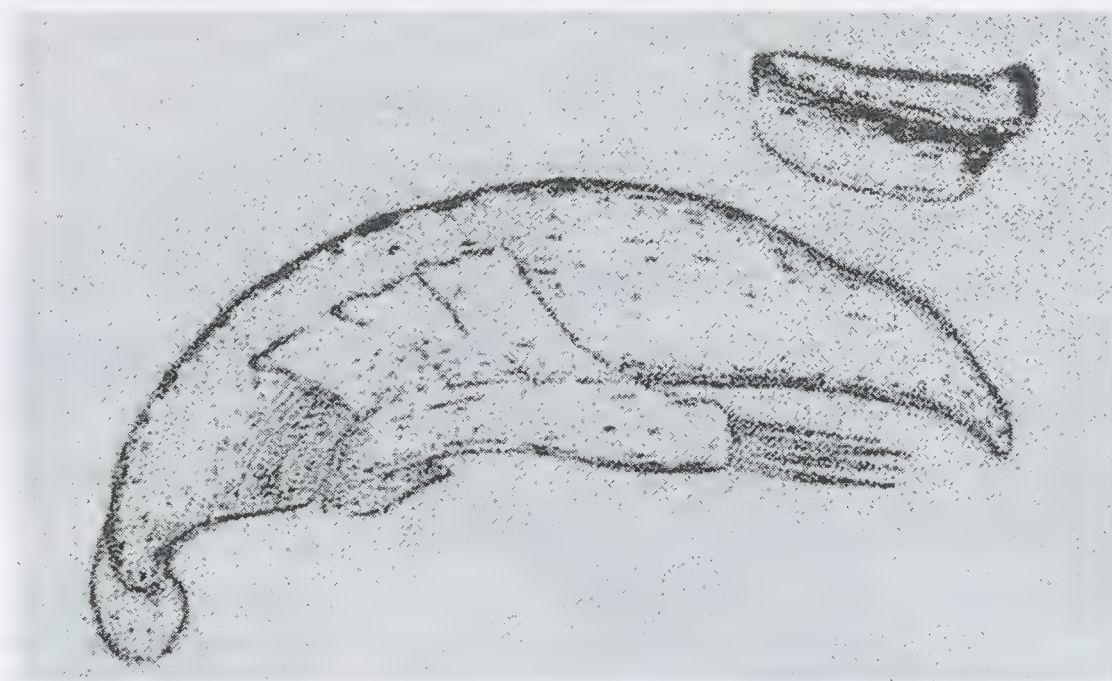


Fig. 14. Disegno originale di edeago e lamella copulatrice di *Trechus samnis* Jeannel, 1921.

CONCLUSIONI

In base ai dati acquisiti, proponiamo pertanto in questa sede la nuova sinonimia: *T. montiscrystalli* Casale, 1979 (= *T. pecoudi* Jeannel, 1937, nec *pecoudi* Colas & Gaudin, 1935) = *Trechus italicus* K. Daniel & J. Daniel, 1898 (= *T. samnis* Jeannel, 1921) nov. syn.

L'errore di Jeannel nell'attribuzione dei due esemplari della serie tipica a una località dimostratasi errata, ma così indicata nei cartellini allegati agli esemplari ("Monte Cristallo") (Fig. 2), è forse attribuibile a Jeannel medesimo, che negli anni fra il 1920 e il 1930 era intento a lavorare alla sua monumentale monografia dei Trechini mondiali, e come tale si trovava a esaminare migliaia di esemplari delle più disparate provenienze, ma più probabilmente allo stesso Pécoud, per un errore di cartellinatura di materiale.

La conferma di quest'ultima ipotesi ci viene dal fatto che in collezione Pécoud sono presenti esemplari di *Carabus cavernosus variolatus* O.G. Costa, 1839, con cartellino allegato "Gran Sasso, Abruzzes, Pécoud, 7.1923" (Deuve, com. pers.), cioè con data

perfettamente coincidente con quella riportata per il paratipo di *T. pecoudi* Jeannel esaminato (Fig. 2), a riprova che in quello stesso mese e anno Pécoud aveva raccolto materiale sul Gran Sasso d'Italia, località tipica di *T. italicus*.

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Per il costante supporto concesso a uno degli autori (AC) presso il MNHN di Parigi, per il prestito del paratipo di *Trechus pecoudi*, e per le informazioni riguardanti gli esemplari di *Carabus cavernosus variolatus* conservati in collezione Pécoud (MNHN), gli autori sono particolarmente grati al Dr. Thierry Deuve.

Gli autori ringraziano anche il Dr. Arnaud Faille per le preziose indicazioni sulle collezioni di Trechini in MNHN; un vivo ringraziamento è rivolto anche agli amici Augusto Degiovanni e Prof. Augusto Vigna Taglianti per averci offerto l'esame e i dati di numerosi esemplari di *T. italicus* di diverse località conservati nelle loro collezioni.

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Enrico RICCHIARDI

Description of eight new species of *Dasyvalgus* and notes on other *Valgina* (Coleoptera Cetoniinae *Valgina*)

Riassunto: Descrizione di otto nuove specie di *Dasyvalgus* e note su altri *Valgina*.

Lo studio dei *Valgina* necessita, prima di una revisione generale, di una serie di atti nomenclatori per risolvere le molte incongruenze che derivano dall'accumularsi in più di un secolo di descrizioni di nuove specie. In questo contesto quelle rappresentanti il genere Orientale *Dasyvalgus* Kolbe presenta particolari problemi per la scarsa variabilità morfologica e per il continuo rinvenimento di ulteriori nuove specie (attualmente 122, incluse queste nuove otto – e molte altre da descrivere). Questo studio contribuisce a chiarire la situazione con la descrizione di otto nuovi *Dasyvalgus*, la definizione di due nuovi sinonimi juniori, di un nomen novum e la ridefinizione della distribuzione di una specie.

Abstract: Before a general revision, the study of the *Valgina* requires a nomenclatural review, in order to resolve the inconsistencies that have resulted from the accumulation of descriptions of new species during the last century. In this context, those representing the Oriental genus *Dasyvalgus* Kolbe are particularly problematic due to their low morphological variability and the ongoing discovery of new species (currently 122, - including the eight new here described - and many more to follow). This study aims to clarify the situation with the description of eight new *Dasyvalgus* species, recognising two new junior synonyms, one nomen novum and redefining the distribution of one species.

Key words: Coleoptera, *Valgina*, new species, new synonyms, nomen novum, Oriental Region.

INTRODUCTION

The continuous reporting of undescribed *Valgina* species from field collections indicates that the diversity of this subtribe in the Oriental Region remains poorly known. Infact, nearly 90% of loans received for determination from museum and private collections contain new species. Amongst others, the genera *Dasyvalgus* Kolbe 1904 and *Hybovalgus* Kolbe 1904, are especially rich in new species, while others such as *Oreoderus* Burmeister 1842 and *Heterovalgus* Krikken 1978 are already well known (Ricchiardi 1992, 2001). Consequently, it is not yet possible to undertake a comprehensive revision of the Oriental *Valgina* at this stage. However, it is necessary to proceed with describing new species and correcting existing nomenclatural problems. It is also important, whenever possible, to describe females of the known species, for the following three reasons:

1. In the genus *Dasyvalgus*, which comprises more than half of the Oriental *Valgina*, females are not flower frequenters as are males; subsequently they are collected only occasionally;
2. The few females of sexually dimorphic species remain undetermined in collections, or have been described as different species or even genera;
3. Description of females in sexually dimorphic species helps to provide better definition of their genera.

As a contribution to a better knowledge of the Oriental *Valgina*, this work includes the following nomenclatural reviews:

- identification of the type series and description of the female of *D. eucharis* Kolbe 1904;
- designation of *D. polychrous* Arrow 1944 as junior synonym of *D. eucharis*;
- description of eight new *Dasyvalgus* species;
- designation of a nomen novum for *D. nigerrimus* Miyake 1993;
- designation of a lectotype for *Valgus arabicus* Nonfried 1895, and placement of that species as a junior synonym of *V. seticollis* Beauvois 1907.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The total length of a specimen was measured from the anterior margin of the pronotum to the elytral apex; specimen width is the maximum width of elytra. Photos of holotypes were taken with a Nikon Coolpix P6000 fixed to one of the eyepieces of a Wild dissecting microscope. Photos were processed with photo stacking technique, using Combine ZP (Alan Hadley, <http://www.hadleyweb.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk>). Finally, backgrounds were removed from photos using Adobe Photoshop, in order to increase clarity of resolution.

The following abbreviations are used in the text to indicate collections where the material examined is currently located.

MNHUB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany.
NHM	Natural History Museum, London, UK.
NMER	Naturkunde Museum Erfurt, Germany.
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (Formerly DEI), Münchenberg, Germany.
SNMS	Stuttgart Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany.
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany.
USNM	United States National Museum Smithsonian Institute, Washington, USA.
WBWC	William B. Warner Collection, Chandler, Arizona, USA.
ERC	Enrico Ricchiardi Collection, Turin, Italy.

The types are abbreviated as follows:

LT	Lectotype;
HT	Holotype;
PLT	Paralectotype;
PT	Paratype.

TAXONOMY

Dasyvalgus eucharis Kolbe, 1904 (Figs. 1,2)
= *Dasyvalgus polychrous* Arrow, 1944 (new synonym).

TYPE SERIES (here designated). LT ♂ (MNHUB), Indonesia, Sumatra, N.O. Sumatra Sibolengit, Jachan legit; 1 PLT ♂ (MNHUB), Malaysia, Malacca Perak, Jachan legit; 1 PLT ♂ (MNHUB), Brunei (Holotype of var. *bruneensis* Kolbe 1904), Rolle legit.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. Malaysia: 1 ♀ (NHM), Malaysian Peninsula, Batang Padang, Jor Camp, 29-V-1923, 1500 feet, H.M. Pendlebury legit; 1 ♀ (NHM),

Pahang F.M.S., Lubok Tamang (B.M. 1929-41), 24-VI-1923, 3500 feet; 1 ♂ (USNM), ex Baker Collection, Malaysia, Sarawak, Sandakan; 3 ♂♂ (ERC), Mt Goram, 15 km SW Kapit, III-1997, 900 m, TayPooMin legit; 3 ♂♂ (ERC), same data but IV-1997, N. Nishikawa legit; 1 ♂ (ERC), Mt. Bakak, 20 km SW Kapit, IV/V-1997, 1000 m, TayPooMin legit; 2 ♂♂ (ERC), Malaysia, Sabah, Ranau, 14-V-2008; Sarawak (LT of *D. polychrous* Arrow 1904) 1 ♂ (NHM, LT), Borneo, W. Sarawak, Mt. Matang, 3000 ft., 20-XII-1913, G.E. Bryant legit. Indonesia: 1 ♂ (MNHUB), N.O. Sumatra, Sibolengit; 4 ♂♂ (ERC), W. Sumatra, VII-1991; 1 ♂ (ERC), W. Sumatra, Singgalang Mt., VII/VIII-1992; 1 ♂ (ERC), W. Sumatra, Payakumbuh (Harau Valley), I-1991; 1 ♂ (ERC), W. Sumatra, Harau Valley, III-1992, S. Jakl legit; 1 ♂ (ERC), Sago Mt., II-1991.

DISTRIBUTION. This adds the Malaysian Sarakak to the known distribution of *D. eucharis* (formerly Sumatra, the Malaysian Peninsula and Brunei). As with most Oriental Region Valgini species distribution in Indonesian Borneo is poorly known because of lack of collecting.

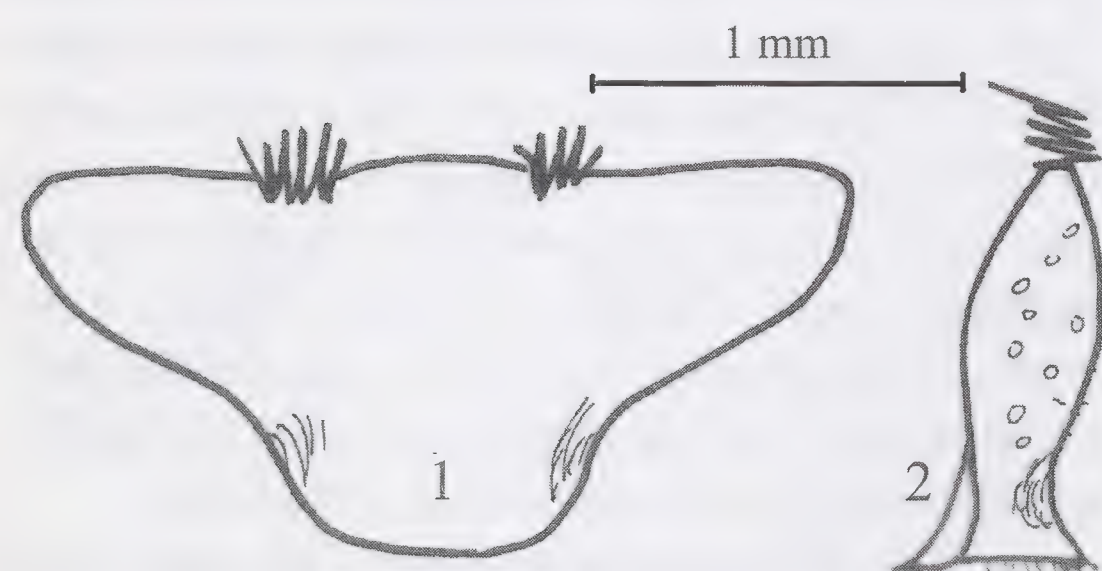
DISCUSSION. The type series of *D. eucharis* (MNHUB) includes three males, two labeled as *eucharis* and the third as *eucharis* var. *bruneensis*. Another species, *Dasyvalgus polychrous* Arrow, 1944, is here designated as junior synonym of *D. eucharis* based on its morphology and parameral shape. As with most *Dasyvalgus*, the female of *D. eucharis* is undescribed. While studying the NHM Valgini I noticed two females determined as *D. eucharis* by G.J.A, evidently Gilbert John Arrow, who never published a description of them. One is labeled, "Malay Peninsula", and the other "Pahang, F.M.S., Lubok Tamang, 3500 feet, 24 June 1923." I support Arrow's opinion that the two specimens belong to *D. eucharis*. Females of this species are similar to males, but can be distinguished at a glance on the basis of their pygidial shape (Figs. 1,2), which is strongly narrowed at the apex (frontal view) and in lateral view strongly grooved at the apex.

Dasyvalgus pyrrhopygus (Kraatz, 1883) (Figs. 3-6)

TYPE SERIES: *Valgus pyrrhopygus*. HT ♂ (SDEI), Malaysia, Malacca, without any other data.

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED. Indonesia: 7 ♂ (ERC), West Sumatra, VII, 1991; 1 ♂ ERC, Sabah, Mt. Trus-Madi, 20-II-2005.

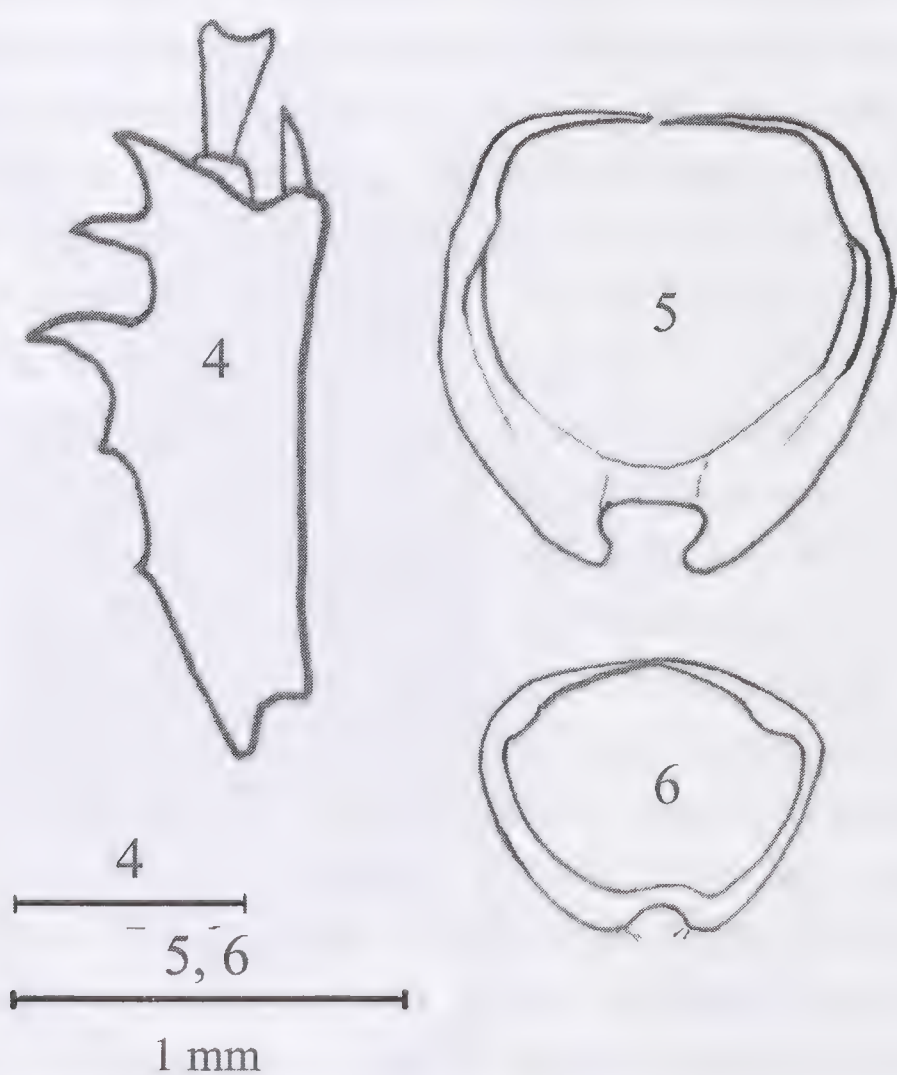
DISTRIBUTION. Sumatra, Malaysian Peninsula, Malacca and Sabah.



Figs. 1-2. *Dasyvalgus eucharis* Kolbe (NHM), female pygidium. 1, Frontal and 2, lateral views.



Fig. 3. *Dasyvalgus pyrrhopygus* (Kraatz, 1883). Male habitus (ERC).



Figs. 4-6. *Dasyvalgus eucharis* Kolbe, 1904 lectotype male; 4, left protibia; 5, parameres, frontal view. *Dasyvalgus pyrrhopygus* (Kraatz, 1883) lectotype male; 6, parameres, frontal view.

Kraatz (1883) described this species as part of *Valgus* citing as "Patria" only Malacca. Kolbe (1904, p. 42) records the following distribution for this species: "Malacca, Sumatra (nach Kraatz); Sumatra (Deyrolle); Birma (von Dr. C.A. Dohrn erhalten; India orient. (*erythropygus* Dornitzer i.l.) Mus. Berlin". The specimens preserved in the MNHUB collection as "*pyrrhopygus*" should be the same as those examined by Kolbe and labelled with handwriting. Of the three specimens, two are labelled "Inde Or.," while the third labelled "Birma" belongs to a different species (Arrow (1944, p. 235) in his "Fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma" stated: "*Dasyvalgus pyrrhopygus*, Kraatz, a Malayan species, has been recorded by Dr. Kolbe from Burma, but as the characters he has assigned do not agree well with those of the type, which I have examined, I have not included it here".

DISCUSSION. The HT shows a brown colored propygidium and pygidium, while in the Sumatran specimens these are black or red. Moreover, the Sumatran and Sabah specimens have the frontal view shape of their parameres identical to that of the HT, but in lateral view their parameres are straight and not arched. The female is unknown.

Dasyvalgus sabahi sp. n. (Figs. 7,8)

TYPE SERIES. HT ♂, NHM, Malaysia, Sabah, Mt. Trus-Madi, 20-II-2005, local collectors. 8 PT ♂♂: 3 ERC, 3 WBWC, same data as the HT; 1 ERC, 1 WBWC, Malaysia, Sabah, Ranau, May 14, 2008.

HOLOTYPE DESCRIPTION. Length 5.8 mm; width 3.7 mm. Body and head black. Head slightly shiny, covered with round, shallow, large, umbilicate punctuation, sometime with testaceous, small, erect scales at center. Clypeus anteriorly sinuate, suctorial brush very long (Longer than the clypeal width). Pronotum slightly shiny; anteriorly narrower; lateral borders sinuate, noticeably crenate; hind angles obtuse; posterior border medially convexly arcuate; carinae parallel, obsolete; lateral and central small carinae obsolete; disc with six scale tufts of erect, long, black scales; two tufts at end of the (obsolete) carinae, four identical tufts close to posterior border, regularly spaced, external two tufts on hind corners. Scutellum short, triangular, longer than wide, slightly rounded at apex, glabrous. Elytra slightly shiny, striae noticeable, covered with recumbent black scales; center of disc with horizontal row of small, erect, white scales, and with rounded spot of

erect black scales on upper side; intrahumeral and anteapical umbones with noticeable tufts of long, erect, black scales. Propygidium glabrous, slightly shiny, covered with large umbilicate punctures. Tufts of scales on hind border noticeable, black, consisting of long, erect scales. Pygidium slightly shiny, glabrous, covered with same umbilicate punctuation as propygidium; apex rounded, with apical fringe of small, black, erect scales. Protibiae with five external teeth; first three long and pointed, fourth and fifth short, enlarged and pointed. Meso- and metatibiae centrally enlarged, with noticeable central tooth, covered with scattered, long, semi-erect, black scales. First metar-somere approximately 1.5-1.6 times as long as second.

DISTRIBUTION. The only known locality is a mountain (Mont Trus-Madi) in Sabah, Malaysia.

REMARKS. There is no noticeable variation within the type series. The female is unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. This species may be distinguished from two other apparently similar species by its very dis-

tinctive parameres, as well as the external characters, as highlighted in the following key.

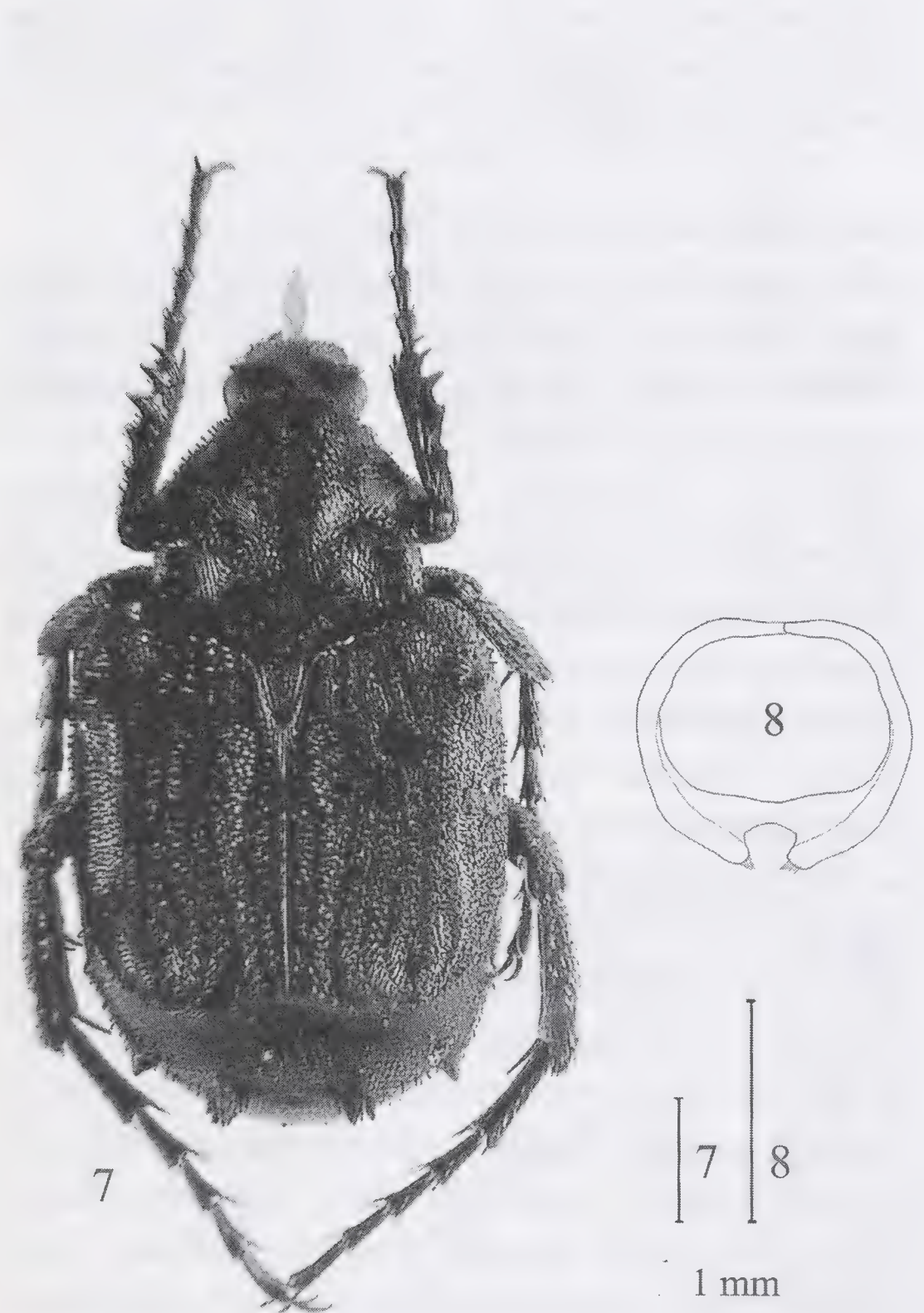
Key to the males of *Dasyvalgus* species close to *sabahi* sp. n.

- 1. Apex and central longitudinal line of the pygidium covered with raised, small, circular yellow scales *eucharis* Kolbe 1904
Pygidium glabrous2
- 2. Elytra with white scales covering a small area behind the center of disk*pyrrhopygus* (Kraatz 1883)
- 3. Elitra without white scales in small area behind the center of disc*sabahi* sp. n.

***Dasyvalgus hauseri* sp. n. (Figs. 9,10)**

TYPE SERIES. HT ♂ SNMS, Malaysia, Sabah, Mt. Kinabalu Park, Poring Hot Springs, 15/30-XII-1995, 500-800 m, C. Hauser legit. 1 PT ♂ MNHUB, Sumatra.

HOLOTYPE DESCRIPTION. Body. Black. Length 5.2 mm, width 3.2 mm. Head shiny, covered with large, shallow, circular punctures with erect, testaceous setae inside; frons covered with thick, testaceous, recumbent scales that form four small scale tufts in interocular area. Clypeus anteriorly sinuated, suctorial brush very long. Pronotum anteriorly narrower, noticeably crenate at sinuated sides, hind angles obtuse; posterior border centrally curved toward the scutellum; carinae parallel, interrupted after pronotal midpoint by scale tuft which is testaceous anteriorly, blackish posteriorly; base with four blackish tufts, outer two externally testaceous; lateral small carinae obsolete, covered with small testaceous, blackish scale tuft; central small carina obsolete; most of pronotal surface covered with scattered, recumbent testaceous scales. Scutellum short, triangular, slightly rounded at apex, covered with small, recumbent, testaceous scales. Elytra slightly shiny, covered with raised and locally recumbent, small, blackish scales; in juxtascutellar area with anterior band; posterior border covered with testaceous, recumbent small scale forming testaceous, blackish scale tufts on the anteapical umbones; with testaceous tuft on humeral umbones; disc with central rounded small area covered with black, erect, small scales, surrounded by small, testaceous recumbent scales. Propygidium covered with small, testaceous scales, locally recumbent and coffee-grain shaped, or erect and c-shaped; hind border with two noticeable testaceous scale tufts; spiracles elevated, with truncated point. Pygidium slightly laterally compressed close to apex, covered with small, erect, often



Figs. 7-8. *Dasyvalgus sabahi* sp.n. holotype male (NHM); 7, habitus; 8, parameres, frontal view.

c-shaped, testaceous scales. Disk covered with recumbent, grain-shaped small testaceous scales on lateral and ventral sides, mixed with scales as on other areas. Apex with testaceous tuft of short scale. Protibiae with five external teeth, first and third long and pointed, second small and pointed, fourth and fifth short and rounded. Meso- and metatibiae centrally enlarged, with noticeable central tooth, covered with scattered, small, semi-erect testaceous scales; first metatarsomere similar in size to second.

REMARKS. The female is unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. As usual, it is very difficult to define a single character that accurately distinguishes a *Dasyvalgus* species from congeners, but fortunately the parameres shape is distinctive enough. *D. hauseri* can furthermore be distinguished by the following combination of characters: colour of the scale tufts; different shape of pygidial scales; shape of the protibial external denticles; relative length of the first and second metatarsal joints.

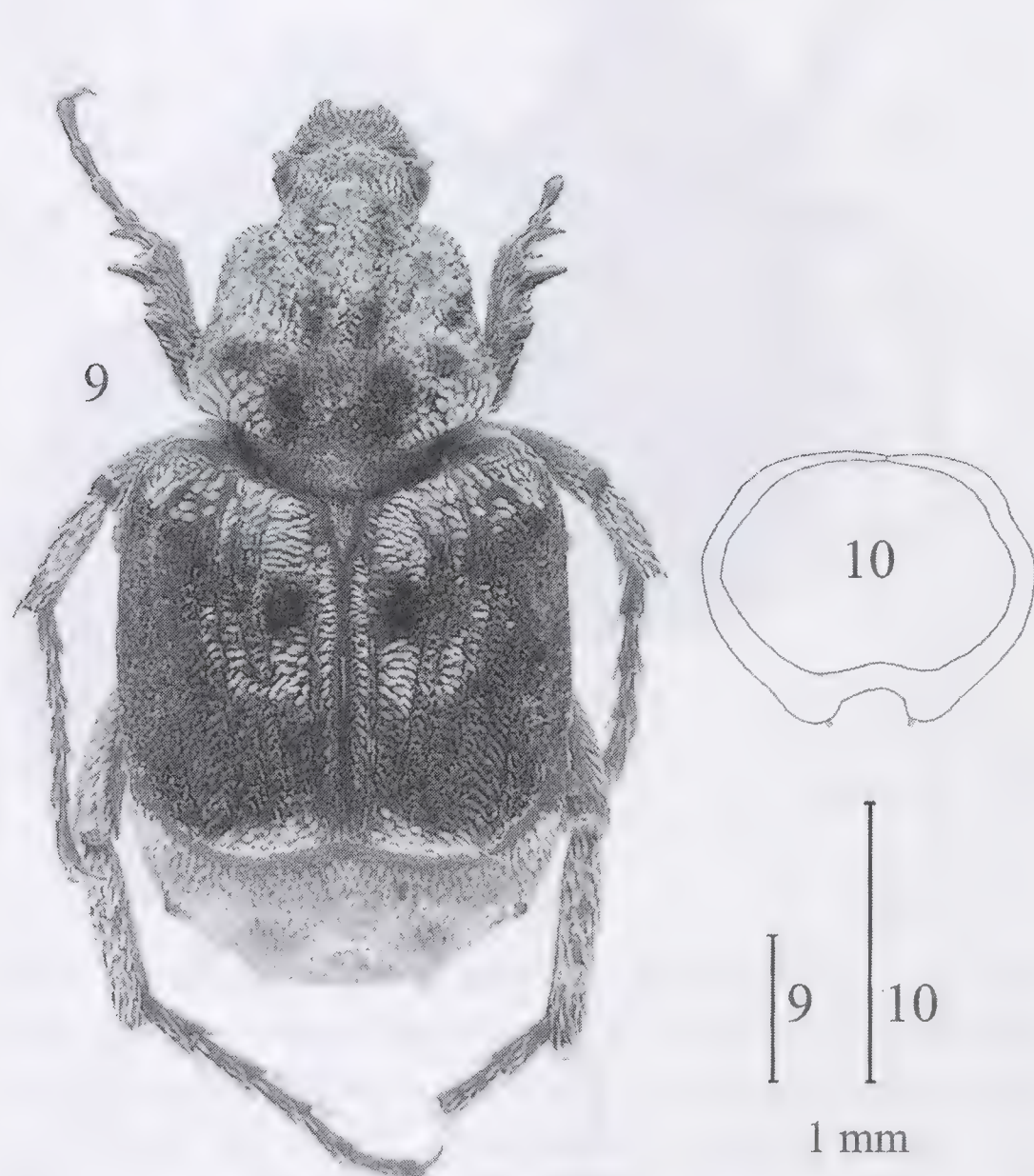
DISTRIBUTION. The holotype is from Sabah (North Borneo, Malaysia); the paratype is from Sumatra (Indonesia).

ETYMOLOGY. This species is dedicated to C. Hauser, who collected the holotype.

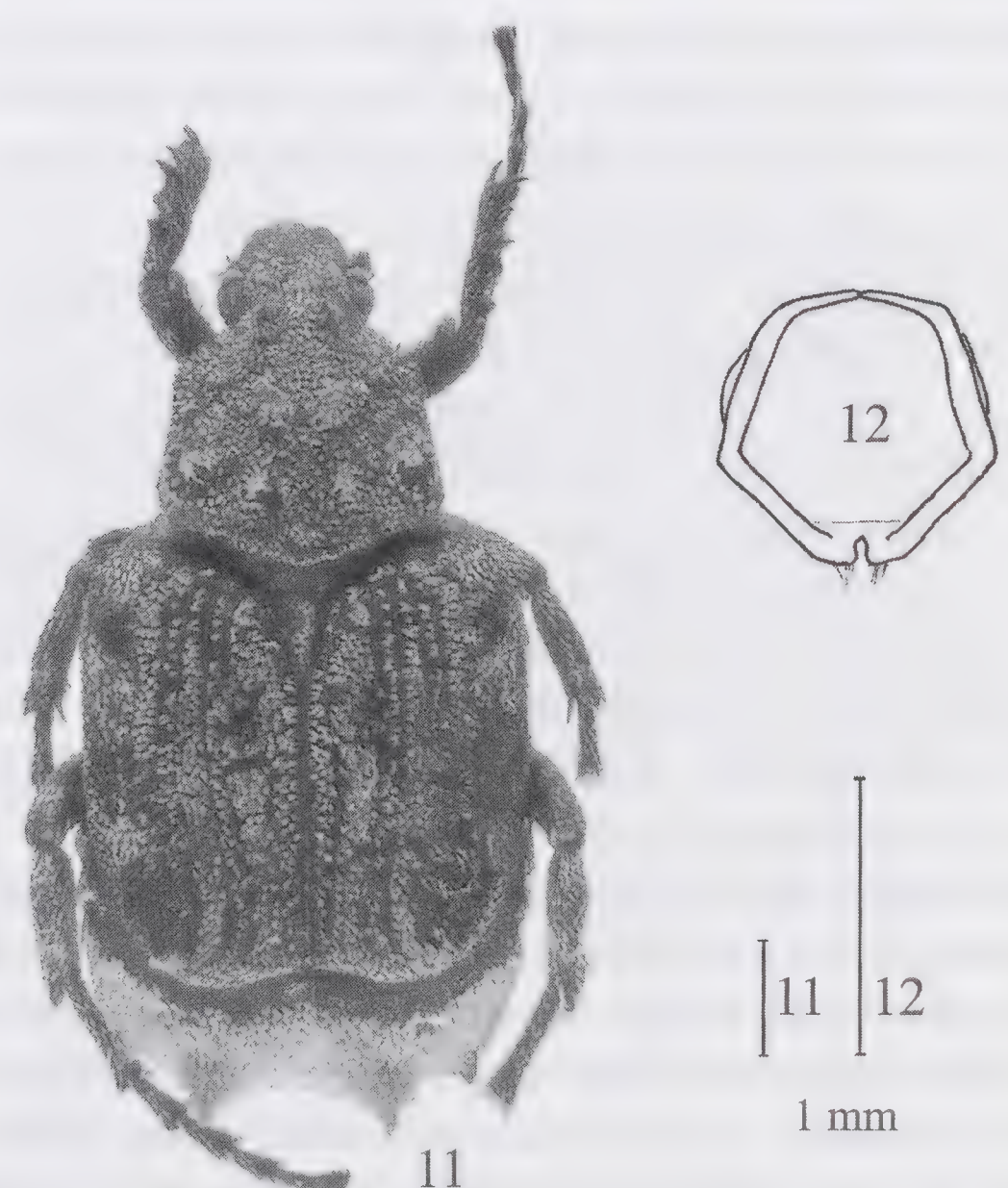
Dasyvalgus javus sp. n. (Figs. 11,12)

TYPE SERIES. HT ♂ ZFMK, Indonesia. Java, 1904.

HOLOTYPE DESCRIPTION. Length 6.2 mm, maximum width 4.0 mm. Body black. Head matt, covered with small, shallow, circular punctures; frons covered with thick, testaceous, recumbent scales that form large scale tufts in interocular area; clypeus anteriorly sinuate, suctional brush very long. Pronotum anteriorly narrowed, distinctly crenate at sinuated sides, hind angles obtuse; posterior border centrally curved towards scutellum; carina parallel, interrupted beyond pronotal midpoint by tuft of testaceous scales; base with four testaceous scale tufts; lateral small carinae obsolete, covered with small tuft of testaceous scales; central small carina obsolete; most of pronotal surface covered with scattered, recumbent testaceous scales. Scutellum short, triangular, slightly rounded at apex, covered with small, erect, testaceous scales. Elytra slightly shiny, covered with raised and locally recumbent, small, testaceous scales not forming a definite pattern, but with rounded vaguely



Figs. 9-10. *Dasyvalgus hauseri* sp.n. holotype male (SNMS); 9, habitus; 10, parameres, frontal view.



Figs. 11-12. *Dasyvalgus javus* sp.n. holotype male (ZFMK); 11, habitus; 12, parameres, frontal view.

blackish spot at center of disk; humeral umbones with black scale tuft; anteapical umbones with testaceous scale tuft. Propygidium covered with small, recumbent, testaceous scales, without definite pattern; hind border with two noticeable testaceous scale tufts; spiracles elevated and slightly pointed. Pygidium slightly laterally compressed close to the apex, covered with small, recumbent, testaceous scales; apex with testaceous, short scale tuft. Protibiae with five external teeth: first, second and fifth pointed, third and fourth shorter and rounded.

Meso- and metatibiae flat and centrally enlarged, with noticeable central tooth, covered with scattered, small, recumbent, testaceous scales; first metarsomere twice as long as second.

DIAGNOSIS. *Dasyvalgus javus* can be distinguished by the following combination of characters: colour of the scale tufts; pronotal hind corner shape; shape of the external protibial denticles; relative length of the first and second metatarsal joints. The parameral shape is also very distinctive.

REMARKS. The female is unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Java, without precise locality.

***Dasyvalgus frenzeli* sp. n. (Figs. 13,16)**

TYPE SERIES. HT ♂, NMER, Vietman, Hai Pong, Insel Thien Cung, 16-VII-2004, Dirk Frenzel legit.

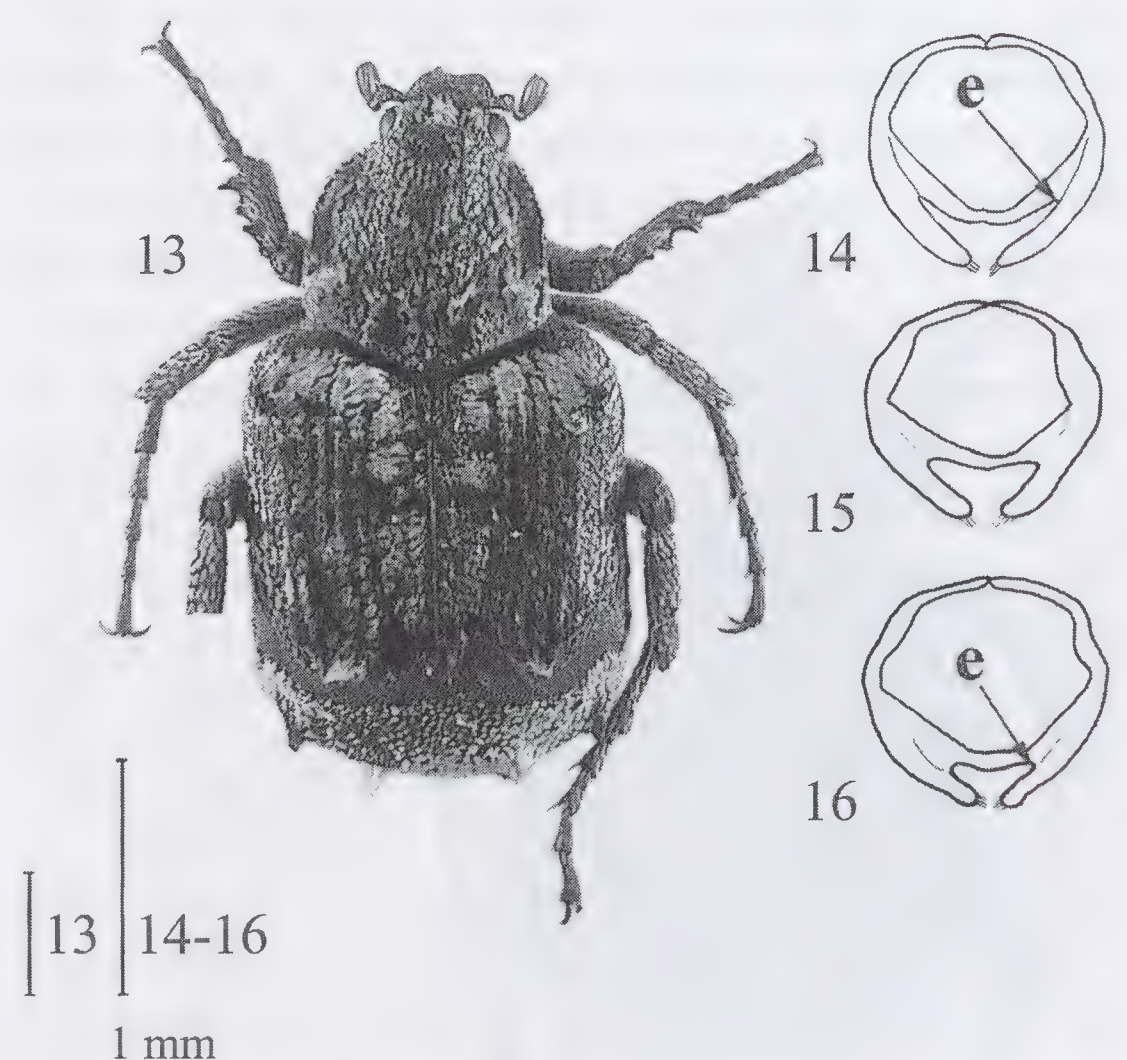
HOLOTYPE DESCRIPTION. Length 5.8 mm, width 3.4 mm. Body dark brown. Head shiny, clypeus glabrous, covered with round, shallow, large, umbilicate punctures; frons covered with thick, whitish, recumbent scales forming three small scale tufts in interocular area; clypeus anteriorly sinuated, suctorial brush very long. Pronotum anteriorly narrower, distinctly crenate on sinuated sides; hind angles obtuse; posterior border centrally curved toward scutellum; carinae parallel, each interrupted near middle of pronotal length by a black scale tuft; base with four tufts of scales: external two whitish, inner two black; lateral and central small carinae obsolete, without any scale tufts; most of pronotal surface covered with thick, recumbent, oval whitish scales. Scutellum short, triangular, slightly rounded at apex, covered with small, recumbent, scattered whitish scales. Elytra slightly shiny, covered with recumbent whitish scales; with anterior band in juxtascutellar area covered with whitish, recumbent small scales; umbones (humeral and anteapical) each covered with tuft of scales, internally whitish, externally black; sutural and first interstriae covered with

longitudinal band of thick, recumbent, oval whitish scales, with black spot at center. Propygidium covered with small, recumbent, whitish scales forming two noticeable scale tufts at hind border. Propygidium with spiracles elevated; point truncate. Pygidium slightly laterally compressed close to apex, covered with small, recumbent, oval whitish scales; apex with whitish, short scale tuft. Protibiae with five external teeth: first to third long and pointed, fourth and fifth small and pointed. Meso- and metatibiae centrally enlarged, with noticeable central tooth, covered with scattered, small, recumbent whitish scales; first metarsomere about 1.6 times as long as second.

REMARKS. The female is unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. The HT comes from North Vietnam.

DIAGNOSIS. *Dasyvalgus frenzeli* shows a parameral shape very close to that of *D. formosanus* Moser, 1915 (from Taiwan) and *D. laligantii* (Fairmaire, 1888) (from Hong Kong to northern Vietnam). *D. frenzeli* can be distinguished from the latter two species by its propygidial tufts of white scales, while the correspon-



Figs. 13-16. *Dasyvalgus frenzeli* sp.n. holotype male (NMER); 13, habitus; 14, parameres, frontal view. *Dasyvalgus formosanus* Moser, 1915; 15, parameres, frontal view. *Dasyvalgus laligantii* (Fairmaire, 1888); 16, parameres, frontal view. (Note the different internal cavity depth (e) that distinguishes the parameres of *D. frenzeli* from those of *D. formosanus*).

ding scale tufts are black in males *D. laligantii* and testaceous in males *D. formosanus*. A second important pygidial character in the latter two species is an area close to each dorsal corner, which is covered with scattered, erect, bristle-like, scales. The parameral shape is also distinctive.

***Dasyvalgus malayensis* sp. n. (Figs. 17,18)**

TYPE SERIES. HT ♂ NHM, Malaysia, Kedah Peak, 29-III-1928, 3950 feet, M. Pendlebury legit. PT's: 1 ♂ ERC, same data as the HT but 9-III-1928, 3300-3950 feet; 1 ♂ NHM, same data as the HT, but 25-III-1928; 1 ♂ NHM, same data as the HT but 20-II-1928, 3300-3600 feet, H.T.Pagdim legit.

HOLOTYPE DESCRIPTION. Length 7.8 mm, maximum width 5.4 mm. Body black. Head slightly shiny, covered with large, shallow, circular punctures, denser on occiput, scattered on clypeus; frons covered with thick, brown, recumbent scales, larger in interocular area; clypeus anteriorly sinuated, suctorial brush very long. Pronotum anteriorly narrower, noticeably cre-

nate at sinuated sides; hind angles prominent and mostly glabrous; posterior border curved towards the scutellum; carinae parallel, each interrupted after pronotal midpoint by black scale tufts; base with four blackish tufts; lateral and central small carinae not present; most of pronotal surface shagreened and covered with dense, erect, small brown scales. Scutellum short, triangular, slightly rounded at apex, covered with small, erect, rounded, brownish scales. Elytra slightly shiny, covered with raised and locally recumbent, small, rounded, black, brown or testaceous scales not forming a definite pattern, but with rounded black area at center of disk; anteapical umbones covered with black scale tuft. Propygidium covered with small, rounded, recumbent testaceous scales, without definite pattern; hind border with two big scale tufts of erect, long black scales; spiracles elevated and pointed. Pygidium slightly laterally compressed below middle, covered with small, recumbent, rounded, testaceous scales; apex with divided scale tuft of long, testaceous scales. Protibiae with five external teeth: first three and fifth pointed, fourth rounded, first and second closer to each other than second is to third. Meso- and metatibiae flat and enlarged, without noticeable central tooth, covered with scattered, sometimes bristles-like, erect blackish scales; first metarsomere about twice as long as second.

TYPE SERIES VARIABILITY. All the specimens of the type series are similar.

REMARKS. The female is unknown.

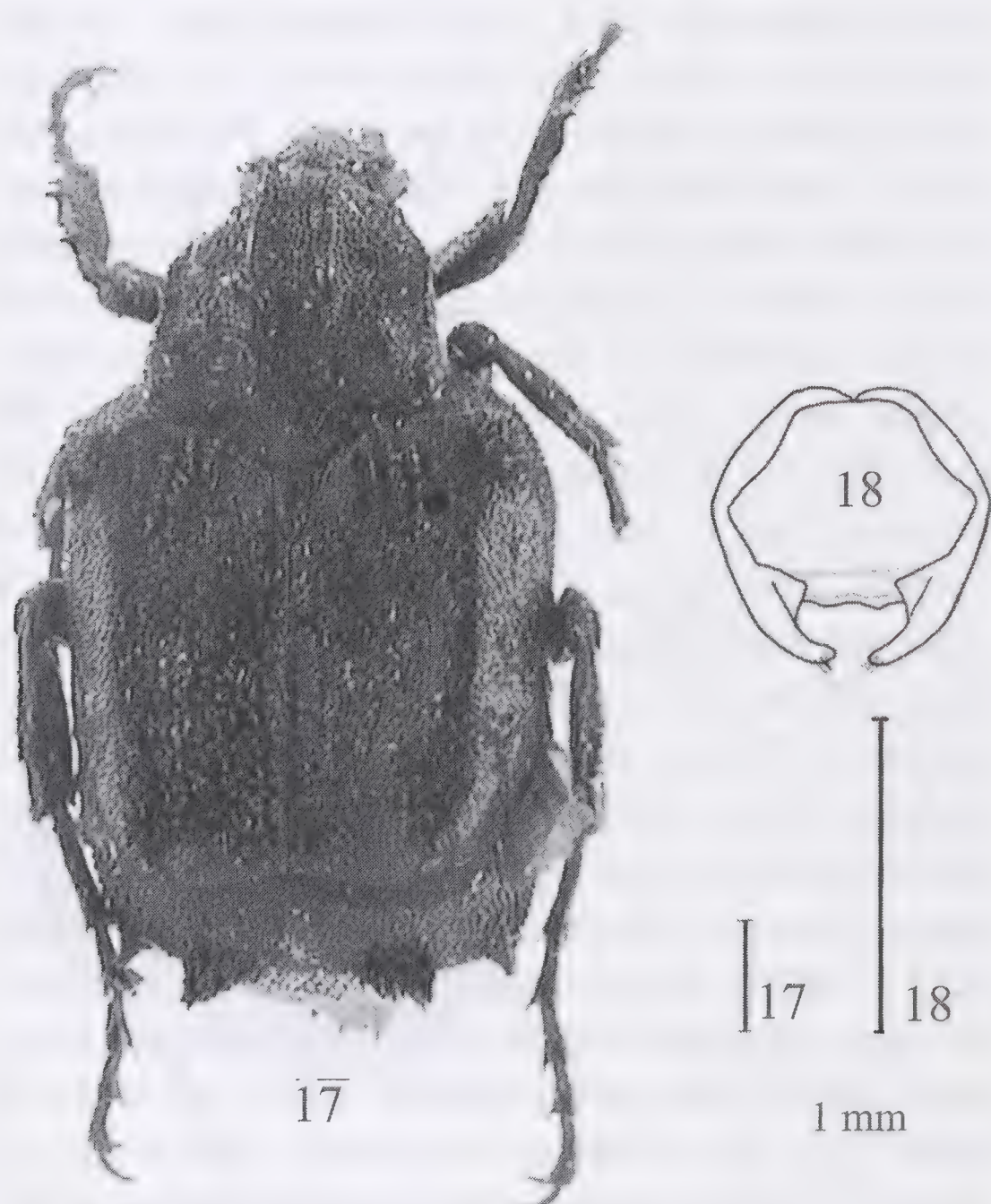
DIAGNOSIS. This is a large species, well characterized by the pronotal angles, and the meso- and metatibial shapes. The parameral shape is distinctive too.

DISTRIBUTION. Malaysian Peninsula.

***Dasyvalgus pusillum* sp. n. (Figs. 19,20)**

TYPE SERIES. HT ♂, NHM, Malaysia, Sabah, Mt. Trus-Madi, 20-II-2005, local collectors. 2 PT: 1 ♂, ERC, same data as the HT; 1 ♂ WBWC, same data as the HT but 20-II-2008.

HOLOTYPE DESCRIPTION. Length 2.5 mm, width 1.4 mm. Body very small, dark brown. Head shiny, clypeus glabrous, covered with round, shallow, large, umbilicate punctures, sometimes with testaceous, small, erect bristles-like scales; frons covered with thick, testaceous, scattered scales that do not form small scale tufts in interocular area; clypeus anteriorly sinuate, suctorial brush very long. Pronotum anteriorly



Figs. 17-18. *Dasyvalgus malayensis* sp. n. holotype male (NHM); 17, habitus; 18, parameres, frontal view.

narrower, noticeably crenate at sinuated sides; hind angles obtuse; posterior border centrally curved towards the scutellum; carinae parallel, rounded; lateral and central small carinae obsolete; pronotal surface covered with thick, scattered, recumbent scales, posteriorly with scales erect and forming four very small basal scale tufts. Scutellum short, triangular, slightly rounded at apex, glabrous. Elytra shiny, covered with recumbent, very scattered, testaceous scales not forming a definite pattern, lacking scale tufts. Propygidium shiny, covered with large umbilicate, thick punctures, centre of some punctures with small, erect, bristles-like testaceous scales; only traces of hind border scale tufts present. Pygidium shiny, covered with same umbilicate punctuation as propygidium; with even more scattered erect, testaceous scales; apex continuously rounded, without apical scale tuft; discal surface impressed, close to anterior angles. Protibiae with five external teeth: first and third long and pointed, second very small and obsolete, fourth and fifth small and pointed. Meso- and metatibiae centrally enlarged, with noticeable central tooth, covered with scattered, small,

semi-erect, testaceous scales; first metarsomere about 1.4-1.5 times length of second.

TYPE SERIES VARIABILITY. The two paratypes are similar to the holotype. However, one has the propygidium and pygidium brown instead of dark brown.

REMARKS. The female is unknown.

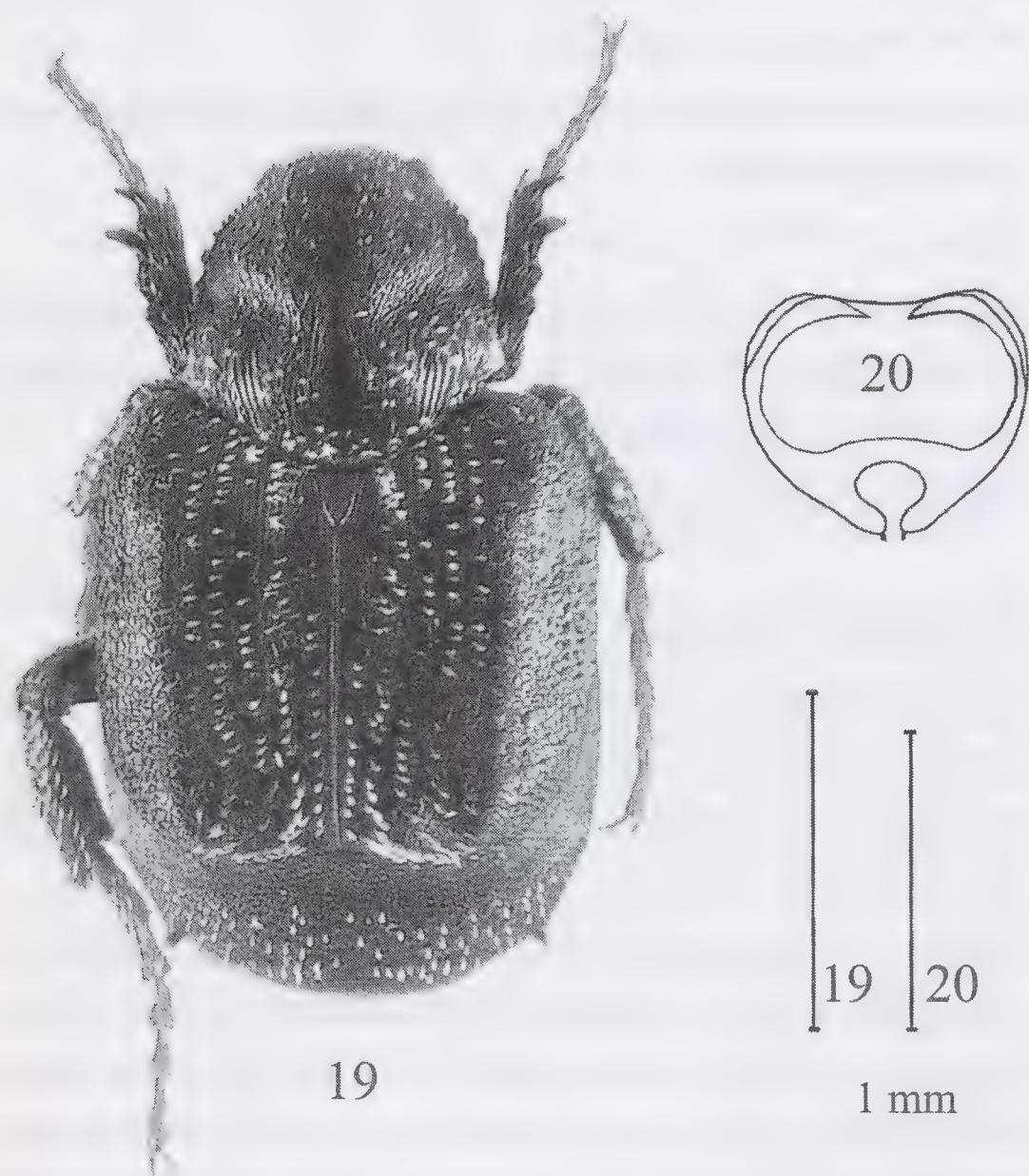
DISTRIBUTION. The entire type series is from Sabah.

DIAGNOSIS. The only other very small *Dasyvalgus* known to inhabit Malaysia and Indonesia is *D. pusio* (Kolbe, 1904). This species may be distinguished from *D. pusillum* by its protibia having only four teeth, lacking the second tooth completely. The parameral shape is very distinctive as well. Due to the absence of scale tufts on pronotum, elytra and propygidium this new species belongs to the subgenus *Spilovalgus* (Ricchiardi, 1994). *D. pusillum* can be distinguished from the other *Spilovalgus* by the brown color instead of black, lack of a white tomentum spot of white scales on elytral disc and parameres shape (frontal view).

Dasyvalgus rugosus sp.n. (Figs. 21,22)

TYPE SERIES. HT ♂ NMER, Chine, Yunnan (without precise data).

Holotype description. Length 5.4 mm, width 3.7 mm. Body completely black. Head slightly shiny, covered with shallow, large, confluent punctures. Clypeus anteriorly sinuate, suctorial brush very long. Pronotum very rugose, anteriorly narrower, noticeably crenate at sinuated sides; hind angles obtuse; posterior border centrally curved towards scutellum; carinae outwardly arched, sharp, extending as far as two-thirds of pronotum length; central small carina very noticeable, sharp; lateral carinae umbone-like; with another umbone-like elevation situated close to each posterior corner; discal surface very rugose, mostly glabrous but with black scale tuft at two-thirds of carinae and another identical scale tuft behind each carina, situated just before hind border. Scutellum short, triangular, apically rounded, glabrous. Elytra slightly shiny, mostly glabrous, but anterior border covered with band of straight, erect, dark testaceous scales; center of the disc with vague rounded spot of small, straight, erect black scales; scattered, straight, recumbent whitish scales around the black spot some reaching anteapical umbone; surface covered with recumbent, very scattered, testaceous, small scales not forming definite pattern; black scales at center of disk forming small sub-circular area; with very small and slightly noticeable black scale tufts on both in-



Figs.19-20. *Dasyvalgus pusillum* sp. n. holotype male (NHM); 19, habitus; 20, parameres, front view.

trahumeral and anteapical umbones. Propygidium black, opaque, covered with round, thick, punctures and scattered, erect, straight, dark testaceous scales forming two noticeable scale tufts on posterior border. Pygidium black, opaque, covered with round, thick, punctures and scattered, erect, straight, dark testaceous scales; apex completely rounded, without scale brush or tuft. Protibiae with five external teeth: first three long and pointed, third largest, fourth and fifth smaller and pointed. Meso- and metatibiae centrally enlarged, with noticeable central tooth, and some scattered, long, erect, whitish scales; first metarsomere about twice as long as second. Abdomen black, almost glabrous, covered with round, shallow, large punctures.

DISTRIBUTION. The holotype has been collected in Yunnan, but no further data area available.

REMARKS. The female is unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *D. rugosus* can be easily recognized by its very rugose pronotum, erect, scattered, dark testaceous scales on pygidium and propygidium, and by the parameral shape.

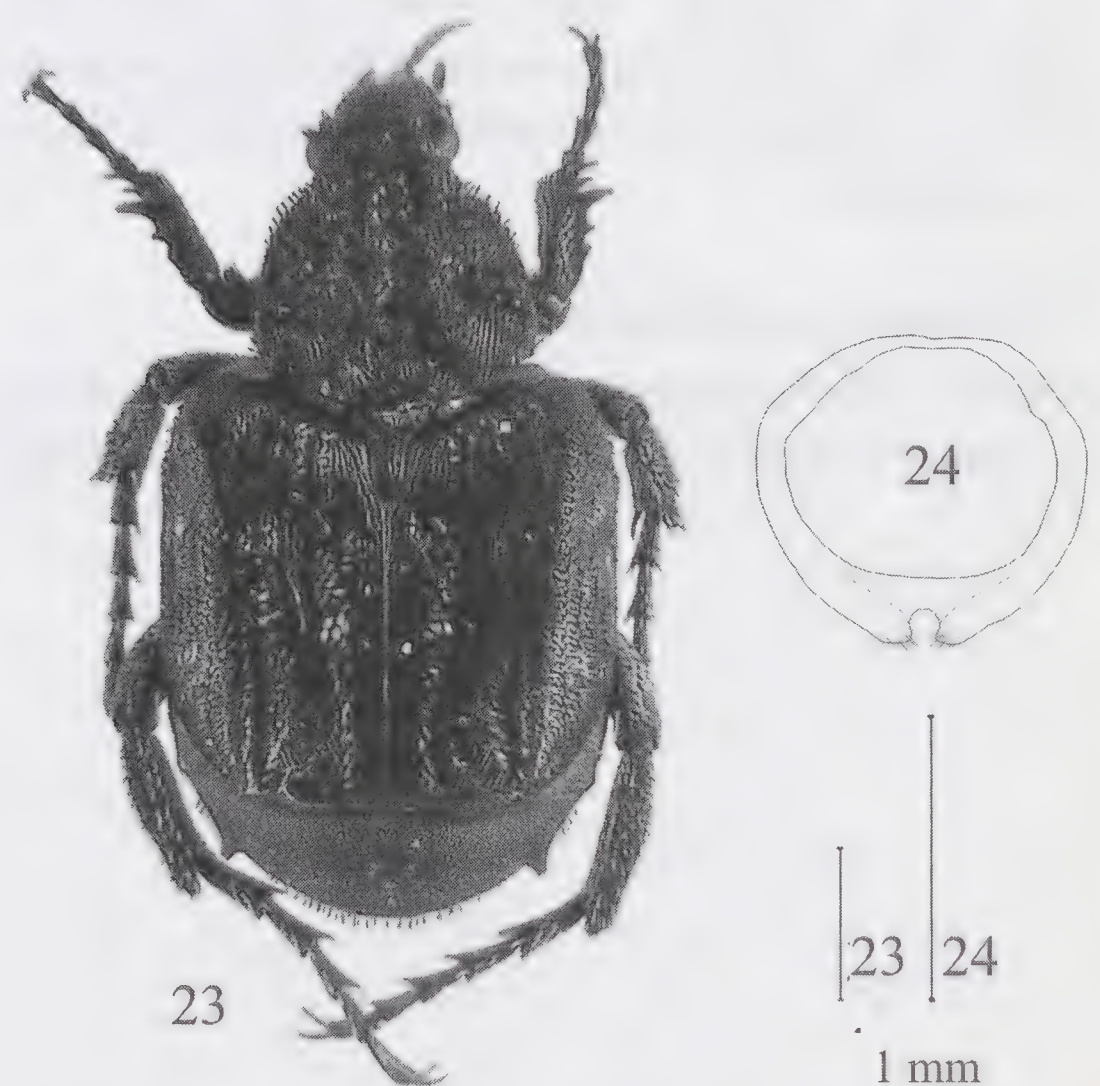
***Dasyvalgus trusmadii* sp. n. (Figs. 23,24)**

TYPE SERIES. HT ♂, NHM, Malaysia, Sabah, Mt. Trus-Madi, 20-II-2005, local collectors. 17 PT's: ♂♂, ERC 32 ♂♂ WBWC, same data as the HT.

HOLOTYPE DESCRIPTION. Length 5.0 mm, width 3.0 mm. Body small, mostly black dorsally. Head slightly shiny, covered with round, shallow, large, umbilicate punctures, some with testaceous, small, erect scale; clypeus anteriorly sinuate, suctorial brush very long. Pronotum anteriorly narrower, noticeably crenate at sinuated sides; hind angles obtuse; posterior border centrally curved towards scutellum; carinae parallel, rounded. Lateral and central small carinae obsolete; pronotal surface glabrous except for six small black scale tufts, noticeable in lateral view,: four in line close to posterior border, two in front of central two. Scutellum short, triangular, slightly rounded at apex, glabrous. Elytra shiny, covered with recumbent, very scattered, testaceous, small scales not forming definite pattern; center of disk with small sub-circular area of white scales; very small and slightly noticeable black scale tufts on both



Figs. 21-22. *Dasyvalgus rugosus* sp. n. holotype male (NMER); 21, habitus; 22, parameres, frontal view.



Figs. 23-24. *Dasyvalgus trusmadii* sp. n. holotype male (NHM); 23, habitus; 24, parameres, frontal view.

intrahumeral and anteapical umbones. Propygidium reddish brown, slightly shiny, covered with large umbilicate, thick punctuation, rarely with one small, erected, testaceous scale at centre of some of the point. Only traces of black scale tufts on hind border. Pygidium reddish brown, slightly shiny, covered with large umbilicate, thick punctuation, some punctures with small, erect, bristles-like testaceous scales at the centre; apex continuously rounded, without apical scale tufts. Protibiae with five external teeth: first and third long and pointed, second slightly smaller and pointed, fourth small and pointed, fifth larger than fourth and rounded. Meso- and metatibiae centrally enlarged, with noticeable central tooth, with some scattered, long, erect, testaceous scales and covered with slightly noticeable, recumbent, testaceous scales. First metatarsomere about 1.1-1.2 times as long as second. Abdomen reddish brown, dorsally blackish, sternites centrally covered with thick, recumbent, testaceous scales.

TYPE SERIES VARIABILITY. Some paratypes have the propygidium, pygidium and sternites almost black, instead of reddish brown. Some paratypes lack most of pronotal black scale tufts.

REMARKS. The female is unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. The entire type series comes from Mt. Trus-Madi, Sabah.

DIAGNOSIS. *D. trusmadii* is a small, black species recognized by propygidium and pygidium glabrous or with very scattered, small, bristles-like testaceous scales. The propygidium scale tufts at the posterior border are present in traces only. The parameral shapes are distinctive.

Dasyvalgus yoshikazui nom. n.

DISCUSSION. *Dasyvalgus nigerrimus* Miyake, 1993 is a primary junior homonym of *D. nigerrimus* Moser,

1904, as the two species are congeneric. I wrote to Dr. Yoshikazu Miyake years ago about this nomenclatural problem and he responded that he would correct the problem by assigning a new name to the species. As he has not published a new name, I hereby propose as *nomem novum* for the Miyake species *D. yoshikazui* in honor of Dr. Miyake, since "*miyakei*" is already occupied by *D. miyakei* Ricchiardi, 1995. Miyake (1993) based his description on two males from Thailand (Chiang Mai Province). The species is also present in North Vietnam, as a single male from that country deposited in my collection shows. Its data are: Tonkin, Thai Nien, Banks of fleuve Rouge, 1924, legit H. Stevens.

Valgus arabicus (Nonfried, 1895): new junior synonym of *V. seticollis* Beauvois, 1807.

TYPE SERIES. LT ♀, MNHUB, Arabia (Nonfried (1895, p. 295 – 296) does not state how many specimens were studied. Furthermore he reported as the new species locality: "El Sâna, Arabien", but on the LT label only "Arabia" is reported. The LT female here designated corresponds well with the original description of the species).

DISCUSSION. This species was described by Nonfried (1895) from a specimen labelled "El Sâna, Arabien". Nonfried was not aware that the specimen was a female belonging to a North American species, *Valgus seticollis* Beauvois, 1807. The presence of a Valgina on the Arabian Peninsula is strange given the climate, and the species has not been collected since the description. In fact no Valgini are present in the area, nor in Somalia or Djibouti on the western side of the Red Sea. Probably the specimen was mislabelled, or, if really collected in Yemen, may have been transported with wood imported from the United States.

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